The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

The Italian, with his monkey and organ will soon open the spring season, and you wont detect a bit of war paint on him.

They boast of a woman down in one of the lower counties who actually minds her own business and don't get into mischievous gossip.

There are at this time fourteen men in the Allegheny county jail who have either been convicted of murder or are awaiting trial for that crime.

All are elated at having cheaper sugar on account of the tariff being off. Why not take the tariff off of wool, and some other articles in common use, and be more elated?

It seems doubtful that a road bill will be passed this session of the legislature. Better roads for all and less taxes for the farmer and other toiling masses are two subjects the law makers should act upon.

President Harrison on his southern trip is meeting fine receptions everywhere. Guess he will get over the idea that the southern people are as bad a set as some of the northern demagogues would paint them.

The census shows that the colored race in what is known as the "black belt" of the United States is not holding its own, that its increase in the decade between 1889 and 1890 was not as great in proportion as that of the white race.

All the journals of the state favor a fair and just equalization of taxes, but all of them find the present bill a jumble of absurdities in some of its sections. Our law makers should heed the demands of the people as voiced by the press of all parties in the state.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has changed hands, Messrs. D. A. Orr and Jno. G. Orr, are the new proprietors. The first issue under the new management displays a wonderful improvement in the *Patriot* in every department. The paper has been enlarged, and displays first class editorial ability and its news department is complete with the latest telegraphic news furnished. Success to the new proprietors.

The present legislature will come short of its duty if it adjourns without passing a farmer's tax bill. Let the bill now up be amended by striking out the absurd and objectionable features so as to put it in common sense shape, and the masses of the people will endorse it. It will not suit the toilers of the state in its present shape, but it can be perfected to suit the overtaxed people and equalize taxation, by throwing more of its burdens upon monopoly and less upon the farmer.

Secretary Blaine's answer to Baron Rudini has the true ring to it. The Italian government,s game of bluff is at an end and the only indemnity she will get for the killing of the Mafia assassins is the satisfaction of knowing that the murderers she could not control are not likely to trouble anybody else. Mr. Blaine's statement that foreigners are not guaranteed any other protection than that granted to the citizens of the United States will have the effect of showing Italy that her criminal classes cannot escape just punishment in America simply because they are subjects of King Humbert.

A dispatch from Benares, capital of the Benares District, India, and one of the most ancient cites in the world, the chief center of Brahminical learning, and a holy place in the opinion of the Aindoos and Buddhists alike, announces that serious religious disorders are teking place there. The disturbances are owing to the fact that the local authorities have commenced the demolition of the temple, which has been a place of pilgrimage visited by the Hindoos and Buddhists from all parts of India, in order to provide a site for a new water works.

The action of Governor Pattison in vetoing the bill empowering boroughs to tax persons, property and occupations is to be highly commended.

It is time our law-makers recognized the fact that the demand of the hour is for a reduction instead of an increase in taxation.

If they would give their attention to the creation of a more equitable system of taxation, under which the burdens would be equally and justly distributed among all classes, they would come nearer the full discharge of the duty they were chosen to perform.

A Rising Fropean War Cloud.

Philad. *Press*: The chance of war in Europe has clearly grown in the last three weeks, and in no years since 1885 or 1875 has war seemed more near.

Its coming seems to rest on two or three clear contingencies. The Russian army is being fast armed with a new gun which French factories are at work to turn out night and day. Germany may deem it wise to fall to before this work is done. This is meant by the Berlin despatches that the young Kaiser had begun a systematic display of displeasure to M. Herbette, the Erench Ambassador which was held to mean war. Rearming Russia is about over, but it will be six months or a year before the Russian army is both equipped and trained in its new weapon.

Italy holds the odds in the next war France and Russia against Germany and and Austria is a match so even that no French Government could resist the temptation to act if it were clear the war could be fought out on this line. Italy added to the two central powers would force France to put one-third of its force on the Italian frontier and keep the French fleet in the Mediterranean. With Italy neutral, France and Russia outnumber Germany and Austria two to one in gross strength and three to two in effective force.

Premier Rudini's oracular interview suggests, and it is the first suggestion of the sort from Italy in ten years, that Italy may be neutral. Italy's weakness is its long coast line, and it has been understood for four years that understanding existed under which England would protect Italy in the event of war. The Marquis di Rudini now suggests that this guarantee may be contingent on keeping out of a war between France and Germany. In other words, France may be ready to give England and Italy both substantial advances and advantages in the East Mediterranean in return from neutrality in the great struggle with central Europe. Italy might get Trieste and the Italian coast of Austria, and England get Egypt for good.

France could well afford to make these concessions, and if Italy and England were thus "squared," war would be a matter of weeks alone. But such an arrangement is most improbable, and war will probably come by the dead-weight of events.

Sixty Dollars an Hour for 1,900 Years.

In the course of a speech delivered before the Young Men's Democratic Club at Boston, on Jefferson's birthday, the Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee gave this compendious and instructive sketch of the Billion Congress:

"Besides this congress the extravagance of all others sinks into insignificance. A billion eight million spent in two years is its record. A sum so great it has to be divided up and considered in sections and by comparison to comprehend it. It is $16 a minute for all the time since the Declaration of Independence was signed. It is $60 for every hour since the Saviour was born into the world. You have all heard of the prodigal son. His squandering was nothing when compared to theirs. If he could rise from the tomb he would blush because he had been outdone. He would stand forth as parsimonious as Shylock when compared to these. And I apologize to the shade of that poor squanderer for doing him the injustice to compare him to this Congress. He squandered only his own inheritance, not that of others. Besides, he repented, while they never did."

Mr. McMillen has not overstated the case. There is no exaggeration in his account: The money appropriated by the Billion Congress amounts to more than $60 an hour for nineteen hundred years. Never has the people's cash been flung away with such crazy prodigality

As Mr. McMillin says, the prodigal has not repented. It is necessary that the punishment should be sharp and severe enough to cause the only repentance the Republican party is capable of, the consciousness of having blundered terribly

The Pittsburg *Post* says on the 15 inst., two train loads of pauper immigrants passed through that city en route from New York to the West. There were over 600 people in sixteen cars, and it is said they were a filthy lot, and, judging by appearance, only fitted for the lowest kind of labor, and some of them not for that. It is such people as these that do great harm to the United States. We have no use for them at all. It would be decidedly interesting to know how they got through New York, if they are as bad as reported. If the laws are not rigid enough to keep them out, the defects should be remedied. America is plenty big enough for many millions more, but it is entirely too small to shelter the paupers and social offscourings of European countries.

——M. Fauble, of the Rochester Clothing House, in this issue inserts a large ad. Read it and be benefitted.

Avoiding New Immigration Bill

The treasury department has taken steps to secure information in respect to the reports that immigrants for the United States, in many instances, first land at Halifax, N. S., and then come across the Border by rail, to escape the operations of the new immigration law. It has addressed letters to the several collectors of customs with a request for whatever information they may have. The first response was received from Collector Dow, at Portland, Me., dated April 13, in which he says that the last three English steamers landed passengers there as follows:

March 27, the Carthagenian, 43 (having previously landed about 100 at Halifax), March 30, the Sarnia, 30 (having previously landed about 600 at Halifax) and April 7, the Parisian 34 (having previously landed 100 at Halifax.

The Collector says that the Immigrant Inspector at the port informed him that the immigrants landed there were apparently of a better class than the usual run and were in possession of a considerable amount of baggage indicating, the Inspector thinks, that the poorer classes were landed at Halifax. The collector thinks it is probable that a large portion of those landed at Halifax will ultimately reach the United States. He also says that the steamer Polynesian is expected to arrive about April 20, and he supposes she will land many immigrants at Halifax and suggests that detective officers stationed in Halifax at the time of her arrival might be able to trace the ultimate destination of any considerable number of these intending to cross the line. It will not be possible to prevent immigrants landed in Canada reaching the United States, the Collector says in conclusion, without a closer supervision of incoming trains from Canada than has heretofore been made at Portland.

Legislative Apportionment Bill.

Representative Hays of Venango, with the assistance of some of the Republican members of the house, has formulated the legislative apportionment bill which was presented to the committee for its consideration. It provides for 201 representatives, three less than the present body. The apportionment of Allegheny county appeared in The Post a few days ago. Cambria county elects 3 members instead of 2; Clarion 1 instead of 2; Clearfield 3 instead of 2, Crawford 2 instead of 3; Huntingdon 1 instead of 2; Jefferson 2 instead of 1; Lawrence 1 instead of 2. There will be no change from the present apportionment in the following Western counties: Centre, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Warren, Washing and Westmoreland.

The Republican senatorial bill makes no change in the Western part of the State except the provision for an additional district in Allegheny. It takes Clinton from Clearfield and Center and adds it to McKean and Potter, and takes Tioga from McKean and Potter and adds it to Lycoming.

Work on the World's Fair site at Jackson Park was entirely suspended. Six hundred of the 950 men at work struck on Monday and the remainder declined to go to work. There has been no disturbance.

There is no mistake but Secretary Blaine caromed on Signor Rudini's demands for punishment and indemnity, as to the New Orleans lynchers, very neatly, but it is rather unfortunate in a sensational point of view that for a couple of weeks the press has been discussing the positions taken as the just and proper course for our government, and had unearthed not only the Webster precedent the secretary points out, but others equally pertinent. The promise of indemnity is rather vague. If Italian subjects were killed, if they were in New Orleans *not* in violation of our immigration laws, etc., etc., the President would submit the matter to congress. Of the eleven lynched, nine were citizens or had declared their intention to become such, and the other two were fugitive criminals and it is believed assassins from Italy, and of course in the United States in violation of our immigration laws. The chance for indemnity seems exceedingly slim.

There is a row in the kaiser's household, Berlin dispatches state, and the empress may take a journey to Schleswig. The imperial couple are said to be unhappy for several reasons, one being the growing influence of the Empress Frederick, who, in the opinion of the kaiserin, usurps some of the importance that ought to attach to the kaiser's consort, and another is the harshness shown by the kaiser recently to near relatives of the kaiserin. The kaiser has been a devoted husband since the suicide of Prince Rudolph of Austria had an effect in mending his habits, but he expects the same divine right sort of worship in his family that he requires from his people, and this has led to trouble.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The Women Voted.

There was an extended experiment in woman's suffrage in Kansas at the local elections last week with results very disappointing to the Republican leaders. The law giving the sex the right to vote in municipal elections was passed by a Republican legislature, and was expected by most of the Republican managers to inure to the advantage of their party, although Governor Martin did not share this view, and warned the brethren they would live to regret it.

The Republican papers in the preliminary canvass to last week's elections made every effort to prejudice the women against the Democrats by characterizing them as "the whisky party," the "enemies of the home," etc. The results were somewhat astonishing. Topeka, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Kan., Fort Scott and other places were carried by the Democrats, and by the votes of women whose husbands and fathers are Republicans. In Leavenworth a separate count of the votes cast by men and women showed that the men were almost evenly divided between the two parties, while the Democratic candidate was supported by 1,232 women, and the Republican by only 945. The same in other places, and in towns somewhat Africanized by negro immigration the white women voted the Democratic ticket and the colored women the Republican.

Naturally the Republican managers are mad, and the chief Republican organ of the State, the Topeka *Capital* declares that "one or two more slams such as the women gave the Republican party in Topeka and there will not be one of the old friends of municipal suffrage left to raise a voice against the repeal of the law."

Cost to Call Out Troops.

Soldiering is a costly business to the State. The two regiments recently sent to the coke regions at an expense of over $2,000 a day already aggregate about $20,000. Judge Black once said it would be cheaper to pay laboring men the advance wages demanded out of the State treasury than to send soldiers to quell strikes. The capitalists and railroad companies make most of the money out of the coal business, and just now they are fighting the tax bill before the legislature because it requires them to pay something nearer a fair proportion of taxes. They want the State to protect them against the lawless Huns they imported some years ago, because they would work cheaper than Americans, Irish, Germans and others. But at the same time these big coal and transportation companies insist upon the farmers continuing to pay more than their proper share of taxes although they never ask or require any police or military protection from the State.

Judge Gordon, of Philadelpia, in sentencing a saloon keeper for selling liquor to minors, made the following remarks: "The very worst effects of the sale of liquors are realized when sold to minors. That is debauching life at its spring. It is making bad men, drunkards and criminals, and a judge cannot but look upon such an offense with abhorrence, as the law also stamps it.

The maximum punishment is light enough for such an offense.', He then taxed the fellow $100 fine and cost sand sent him to jail for ninety days. Judging from outward signs, as well as fairly well authenticated reports afloat, there are men in this town who are thus violating the law, and others who are selling by the bottle, by which means boys are furnished with liquor. We have some reason to believe that if these violations of the law are brought to the attention of the court by means of affidavits, the offenders will be punished and their licenses revoked.—Altoona *Tribune*.

No English parliament is remembered in connection with which so many dreadful personal scandals have occurred as that now sitting. Within a few months there has been the exposure which ruined Parnell, a minor member of the ministry has escaped by the skin of his teeth, and warrants are out against an Irish Conservative and an English Liberal on charges of an infamous character. These men were loudest in professions of purity and uncharitable toward all the weak brothers. One of them is a leading Orangeman, deputy grand master for Ireland. He is charged with the most abominable and nameless crimes. The other, who lured English girls to the continent for criminal purposes is a high official of the Y. M. C. A., an army officer and member of the London city council. He is a Gladstonian home ruler. So far as the political balance goes neither party can crow over the other, but these disgraceful scandals cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind.

Woodland Coal.

Two car loads Woodland coal just received, at Kurtz & Son's mill.

The Hebrew Passover 5,651.

On Wednerday evening 22, at 7 o'clock the annual festival of the Hebrew Passover, also called the Feast of Unleavened Bread, was inaugurated with appropriate prayer in every synagogue and temple and the solemn service continued nearly in every Jewish dwelling throughout the world. The festival commences on the evening of the fourteenth day of the first month called Nisan, and ends as at present observed on the evening of the twenty-second day of the same month. It is instituted to commemorate the miraculous deliverance of the Israelites from slavery and oppression to liberty and freedom, and although that nearly thirty-five centuries have elapsed which recall that memorable release, yet they still continue remembering "the days of old," thanking the Supreme being for the protection He has offered them and entreating Him to continue to them His unremitting kindness.

Horseradish a Cure for the Grip

A week or two ago a lady in this city wrote a note to the *Tribune* recommending the use of horseradish as a means of alleviating the miseries of the grip, if not affecting a thorough cure. Several instances in which this suggestion was acted upon with strikingly favorable results have come to the knowledge of the Tribune. Ordinary grated horseradish eaten at intervals during the day and in connection with food at the table, if food is eaten at all, has been found remarkably efficacious in banishing cough that frequently lingers after all the other symptoms of the grip have gone. It can do no harm to try it at all events. The humble but pungent horseradish must have been made for some good use.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Change in the Revenue Laws.

Prior to this year the fiscal year of the United States Government relating to special liquor tax or license closed on April 30th. This caused great inconvenience to brewers, hotel keepers and bottlers, who carried on business under the State law which commenced on June 1st of each year, and the United States authorities have now decided to commence on July 1st. All brewers saloon keepers, cigar manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers and leaf dealers are now compelled to pay tax or register for the months of May and June, and then on July 1st to get out their license for a full year. All dealers will receive notice of the change. The tax or license for cigar manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, leaf dealers and retail dealers in cigars and tobacco has been repealed, and hereafter no charge will be made for the above classes.

——Some folks have begun Potato planting. (The smallest potato we know of is the fellow who takes a paper a number of years, then, without paying for it, allows the post master to report it, "refused.

——On last Friday night A. W. Graff's store, at Milroy, was entered and two revolvers, a gold watch and cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco carried off. Other articles may have been stolen but Mr. Graff has not been able to notice the fact. Entrance was effected by means of a ladder to a second story window. A man by name of Kozier has been arrested on suspicion.

——Silver in Sugar valley, gold in Egg-hill, and coal in Brush mountain, north of Egg-hill, is enough to make a new Eldorado of this part of the state. The silver, and gold, and coal, have not yet been found, it is true, but there are shining "signs" of these precious minerals, and an old Injun knows the spot where they are hidden, but he wont tell. Such an Injun can't belong to the class termed "good Injuns," else he would not be a liven, for the only good Injun is a dead Injun.

——A serious accident happened to a little daughter of John Caron, Frenchman, residing at Coal Run, last Saturday afternoon. It appears that a Belgian, who was boarding at that place, had a revolver and was trying to shoot a rat. While the little girl was standing in front of him the revolver was discharged: The ball struck her in the right side, passing between the fourth and fifth ribs near the sternum, taking a downward course through the body and lodged in her dress. The miraculous course of the ball avoided the vital organs and it is possible she will get well.

——The Williamsport *Sun*, of 22, says: A. O. Deinninger, of Hughesville, who was appointed executor of the estate of William Talbert, deceased, was committed to jail this morning by order of the court. The estate, which amounts to over $1,100, was squandered by Denninger and after a number of attempts on the part of the heirs to get a settlement from him a petition to the court was made to grant a rule to show cause why Deinninger should not appear and make a settlement. The rule was not answered and an attachment was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff. This morning the sheriff brought Deinninger before Judge Metzger who committed him to jail, where it is likely he will remain for some time.

Additional Locals.

——Samuel Beaver, of Aaronsburg, is putting up a new stable.

——Miss Lizzie Keen, of Millheim, is quite ill from grip.

——Forgy Confer has moved from Spring Mills to Poe Mills.

——Prof. Rothrock's select school opened last week with thirty-four students.

——The family of Mr. Robert Henderson, of Buffalo Run are all sick with scarlet fever.

——The Rebersburg Lutheran Sabbath school will have a cantata, in their church, Saturday evening, May 6th.

——The commissioners have taken down the iron fence around the court house yard. No one will fault them for it.

——There are still many cases of the grip in town, and many are yet down with it, though a few are able to be out again.

——Corn and oats are trump, and such of our farmers as must buy feed, would be satisfied if prices of these were not so high.

——Wit McCormick had thirty-one funerals, at Tyrone, since January, and seems to be doing a good business as undertaker.

——Josiah Dale is at present traveling as a salesman for a drug house and is heading towards the Pacific coast. Hope he will meet with success.

——Look, good watches for a time, only $3.75, also Websters Unabridged dictionaries at the same figure. Come and inspect them. G. O. Benner.

——Mrs. James Sweetwood, of near Centre Hill, fell down the cellar steps one day this week and was seriously injured. She is a very aged lady.

——Digging for coal is still going ahead on the John Emerick farm, about three miles below Centre Hall, with indications that look encouraging.

——Supervisor Morrow, on our railroad the past eight years, has been transferred to the Altoona division. Frank Stoughton takes his place on our road.

——Ex-Sheriff Walker has an interest in coal lands in Westmoreland county, which promises a good thing for Mr. Walker. We hope it will pan out big.

——Reader if you send us the name of one new subscriber, with cash for six months we will send you The American Farmer one year free for yonr trouble.

——Had very fine, summerlike weather from 12th to 23d, which suited farmers, and housewives for gardening. Trees are budding and many are covered with leaves.

——Cards are out for the wedding of Prof. P. O. Stiver, of Orangeville, Ill., a former resident of this valley, and Miss Effie J. Mingle, of Lock Haven, on Wednesday evening, 22.

——Do you want to secure genuine bargains in clothing and gent's furnishing goods? Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can save you considerable money.

——Ammon Meyer, who left here several weeks ago for the west, has located permanently at Dickson, Ill., where he has secured a permanent job at his trade of tailoring.

——The family of Mr. J. J. Arney, are all on the sick list, except Mr. Arney and seriously too. Mrs. James Lingle, mother of Mrs. Mervin Arney, is also quite ill at Mr. Arney's.

——While engaged in spreading manure which had been taken from a car in which horses had been shipped, L. H. Davidson, of Milroy, Mifflin county, found a gold watch and chain, said to be worth $75.

— A full line of spring clothing has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and can be purchased at very low prices. One of the best cutters is in the employ of Lewins and a perfect fit guaranteed.

——Nathaniel C. Wilson, Esq., a well known member of the Mifflin county bar died at McVeytown Friday evening. While suffering with a severe cold he visited his sisters and was taken seriously ill, death resulting after ten days.

——Warren Smith, of Salladasburg Lycoming county, and the horse he was driving were struck and killed by lightning during the thunder storm on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Smith was driving on the road near Salladasburg at the time.

——That venerable Democratic patriarch, Samuel Hess, of near Pinegrove Mills, on 11th inst., celebrated his 93rd birth day. Some thirty years back, he was a county commissioner. Father Hess is an uncle of Mrs. Kurtz, of this place.

——Wednesday evening brought a heavy thunder storm. The lightning was vivid followed by heavy thunder, and a brisk rain; the latter will greatly stimulate vegetation. A most beautiful rainbow was formed in the south eastern sky and remained a considerable time.

TO-DAY.

"Vouchsafe, O Lord, this day to keep
Us without sin."

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs,
I do not pray;
Keep me, my God, from stains of sin,
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work,
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed,
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to mortify my flesh,
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say
Set Thou a seal upon my lips,
Just to-day.

Let me in season Lord be grave,
In season gay;
Let me be faithful to thy grace
Just for to-pay.

And if to-day, my life of life
Should ebb away
Give me Thy sacraments divine
Sweet Lord, to-day.

In Purgatory's cleansing fires,
Brief be my stay;
O bid me, if to-day I die,
Come home me to-day.

So for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
But guide me, guard me keep me, O Lor
Just for to-day.

—*Anon.*

POLLY.

FRANCES L. VEIRS.

"O John! I got somethin' tuh tell yo'!"

Polly Ranshaw stood at the dormer window of a Maryland farm house and rew the much-faded curtain aside, eeping out. As she looked down the narrow winding road, skirted on each side by a worm-fence, her face betrayed considerable curiosity mixed with a degree of anticipation.

Even the horse and yard showed signs of expectancy, the palings had been propped up and freshly whitewashed, the long grass mown, making a green slope brightened here and there by beds of phlox and marigolds and pretty-by-nights; the straggling branches of honeysuckle had been trimmed off, and the others redolent with bloom clambered up the old squat chimney, then in long, graceful tendrils fell back to the earth which gave them birth. The front piazza was still damp in spots where the floor had been scoured, and on it some broken rocking chairs, looking as if they belonged to Colonial days, swayed to and fro, as if rocking the ghost of some former planter, but, in truth, they, too, had been scrubbed, and it was only the gentle June wind which stirred them.

A rickety wagon drawn by a rawboned mare and driven by Polly's father slowly came up the road.

There was a serpentine flourish of the whip-lash; the mare jogged a little faster, then halted outside the yard gate.

Polly's curiosity got the better of her: she drew the curtain back still further and held it about her fresh, dimpled face, watching the arrival of the summer boarders. Her eyes danced with an elfish glee as her father alighted, took off his Sunday coat, hung it on the fence, then helped a portly lady and three children, one by one, out of the wagon.

As these people went into the house, they each smuggled a cat, a bird or some little pet under their arms. Mrs. Ranshaw met them, pets and all, and soon made them feel quite at home, for Polly who was still in the garret heard their gabble.

Ben Ranshaw had taken out a few odds and ends—band-boxes, curling tongs, a coop containing a setting hen, besides what-not—and was tussling with the trunks when a young man followed by two beautiful setter pups crossed the field. Unmistakably, he was a kinsman of the portly lady, and with his canine followers only served as a second section of the invasion. Having assisted his host in lifting out the baggage he sat down on one of the boxes, saying:

"You had a hard pull."

"Wa-al, tole'ble," rejoined the farmer, shifting his hat atilt and leaning against the mare. "But Nance she's first-rate on pullin'. She's got mo' grit an' mos' th' younger hosses. Ain't you tired yo'se'f? Sorry, I hadn' a hoss at th' station, but I didn' know yo' was comin'."

Polly did not wait to hear more. She bounded down the back steps and over the hill towards a tenement house in the valley. As her supple feet pattered down the path, her merry voice rang out, free as the air:

"O John! I got somethin' tuh tell yo'!"

John Carston stepped in his doorway, his trousers tucked in his russet-colored boots, his shirt sleeves rolled up, showing the strong, sinewy muscles in his arms. His plain, honest face lit up as he saw her coming.

"John," said she, at once reaching the spot, "don't yo' know there's a fellow 'mongst them boarders up at th' house—a regelar city chap."

"Humph," grunted John, sitting flat on his doorstep. "I don't keer if there is."

The girl burst into peals of laughter, its soft ripples dancing about her companion's ear. She took her hat off, tossed it on the ground, and sat down beside him, shaking her baby ringlets of hair playfully.

"Waal, I do; he's awful nice lookin'."

"Humph," returned John, again, as if fast turning into a pig.

Polly glanced up with clear, laughing, blue eyes. "They've come fur th' whol' summer," said she; then she told all she had heard and seen from the garret window.

As she chatted, her companion's face assumed a thoughtful, serious expression, unlike the happy one it was wont to wear. He set his teeth together and listened hard at every intonation of her voice. Something within its depths—he knew not exactly what—told him she was dividing her thoughts, which hitherto had been his, with another.

The red June sun nestled its warm breath caressingly against both their cheeks, then, as clouds, gauzy like angels' wings, veiled its face, Polly started home. John went with her as far as the bars, then turned back to his hoeing in the cornfield.

She had scarcely crossed the hill when she met Langdon with his fishing tackle.

"You are Miss Ranshaw?" he asked, bowing as if to the finest lady of the land. "Your father said you would kindly show me the creek. Is there good fishing about here?"

"Purty fair," answered Polly, already making friends with the dogs; "but it's mo' 'an a mile tuh th' deepest hole."

She turned into a path leading through the woods. The dense shade of the oaks spreading their broad-heads above made the air refreshingly cool. She swung her hat over her arm in a desultory fashion and walked on briskly. Her long strides matched Langdon's. The rapid motion over the thickly weeded path quickened their blood.

"You'll find it dull out here," said the girl, alluding to the country.

"I think not. I am never lonesome where there are such sports as fishing and hunting."

"Sometimes th' fish don' bite and th' birds fly too high," she replied, in an off-hand way. All the way she kept up a brisk, even chatter, her voice free as the wind, her manner innocent as a child's.

Having reached the creek she unfastened her line from the crotch of a supple hickory and cast it into the water. As the stranger sat upon the bank watching her movements he thought to himself: "She's a darned pretty girl, if she only didn't murder the English."

After the fisherman's usual luck they both were carefully rewinding their lines when a sudden commotion, barking, yelping, at the edge of the woods startled them. Polly knew instantly what it was; she ran forward, shading her eyes with her hands and calling, "Roland, Roland, Roland."

John's dog had attacked the setter pups. One lay dead, and the other's white, curly hair was flecked with blood. Polly caught the furious dog by the throat and hurled him back, showing his fierce, snarling teeth.

"Down, you beast," she cried, "down, I say."

Langdon looked sadly at the havoc of his thoroughbreds, but felt himself powerless lest the brute should attack him.

"Go home, you beast," shouted Polly, stamping her foot at the recreant Roland, who drawing his tail between his legs slunk off.

She then wiped away the dripping blood, sympathetically lifted the wounded pup in her arms and bore it to the house.

After that her time was so taken up with the boarders she saw very little of John. She did not even run to and from his house with the same freedom as in by-gone days. Whenever he came to Ranshaw's she generally was otherwise engaged, and if by chance he did see her, her manner was shy and reserved. Once several days passed without his meeting her. Then a restlessness took strong hold of him during which his emotion conquered him. Towards evening he stopped work early, and went to call on her. As he opened the old garden gate he laughed as he glanced down at his starched shirt and his blackened boots. It all seemed so different from the easy, careless way he used to drop in. He entered the little parlor where Polly was leaning out of the window, but her manner was so indifferent it acted like a wet cloth thrown over his spirits.

"Polly," said he, coming closer to the window, "yo' don' keer fur me any longer. I'll be glad when them folks leave."

She leant over the sill and spoke to him without turning her head. "Don' be foolish, John," said she curtly. "Yo' know my time's taken up with other things."

"Yes, it's always taken up, Polly. That feller's danglin' at your heels mawnin' and evenin'. Yo' never see me, although yo' know my eyes air hungry fur er sight o' yo'."

"Yo' know where to fin' me." Her voice came back into the room softened by the dozing air without.

"My God, Polly, don' trifle with me any longer." He came forward and knelt beside her, motionless, as it were, with suspense and dread, his lips tightened with a tenseness almost painful.

She did not speak, but sat still and let him lay his head upon the hem of her frock. Was she going to repent of her harshness?

Nay, dear love!

Was she going to accept him?

"Polly, say somethin'—say somethin'. Air yo' goin' tuh keer fur me as you did once? Air yo' goin' tuh give me—" His heart rose in his throat and choked him. Then she laughed a short, hard laugh, and rose, drawing her gown from beneath his head.

She went out toward the orchard where she stopped under an old, stunted apple tree, and from its shadows watched Langdon, not far off, smoking. The spicy smell of his cigar, which tempered the air, she drank in with the thirst of an inebriate.

Inadvertently she bent forward, stretching forth her sun-browned hands, then locking them they pressed each other hard against her bosom, as if to strangle its prayer. Her breast rose and fell impatient, restless with labored breathing. The breaking of a dry twig beneath her feet told Langdon she was there. With an unwarranted extravagance which men who smoke will indulge, he threw away his cigar and sauntered towards her, saying:

"Miss Polly, do you know I am going away to-morrow?"

"Going away—*to-morrow?* Ah, dear God, would there were no to-morrow?" Polly almost let the words escape her, but checking them, she pressed her hands still harder against her breast and quietly answered:

"Father tol' me so tuh day."

"My stay here has been very pleasant, for which I am indebted solely to you."

Common pleasantries were as natural to Langdon as the silvery ripples are to the subtle sea. Had he addressed them to the veriest flirt it would have made no difference; but to Polly? Oh, to that innocent child, untutored in the artifices of the world, it meant something. She glanced up in a pleading, half-hopeful way, her eyes looking like beautiful stars. He saw them, walked quickly away, then as if too weak to resist human impulse he turned back, put his arm around her and kissed her bare throat.

"I will come back soon. You will not forget me—dear?"

Oh no, Polly would not forget him. In all the wide world she then was the happiest woman. She spoke his name slowly, tremulously, as if not used to its soft accents; then she gave a soft, nervous, little laugh—so unlike the one she had given a few moments ago.

John heard it as by chance he was passing through the orchard on his way home. He could have dashed this stranger's brains out against the roots of the stunted tree, but he could not bear to think of Polly being unhappy through his instrumentality. He set his teeth together and passed on. But entering his door he felt a sense of weariness, of uselessness of life, without knowing exactly how to remedy it.

As the autumn came Polly watched the marigolds and pretty-by-nights die in the garden, the corn gathered from the fields, the leaves of the widespread oaks redden then fall to the sodden, chilled earth, leaving their naked limbs gnarled and sapless.

As she had watched nature's transition from summer to autumn so she watched that of autumn to winter. Meantime, she too had changed. Her eyes had grown wistful and the lines about her mouth curved down as if from sorrow. One day she made a resolve, so decked herself in her finest stuff frock, with airy, blue ribbons, and stole away.

The next morning John went up to the house to call, but finding the Ranshaws inconsolable he returned early and sat on the warm side of his hearth "owlin'." Knocking the ashes from his cracked clay pipe he placed it on the wooden shelf above him, and said:

"Humph, no good'll ever come o' it;" but whether he referred to his pipe or some other crackable bowl wherein are contained both pleasures and grievances, a physiognomist could not have told. At his feet Roland lay asleep occasionally starting up and growling, as if in his dreams he saw the interloping setter pups. The fire had burned out leaving the chimney sooty where the fire-dogs had licked it. A kettle simmered on the still hot embers. Outside, the wind, like some winged creature, swooped the cra kling leaves ahead as in coveys, then as if too heavy for its wings, it dropped.

John opened the door to look out. Polly fell before him on the step. Without speaking he laid her on his bed and with a sad heart he looked at the pinched, wan face now stripped of its roses. Roland as if divining his master's feeling licked her limp, numb fingers.

"John," said she, in a low, humble voice, "John, I've been tuh th' city. I saw *him*. 'Twas at night; he was comin' out o' a house where there was music an' flowers an' beautiful dressed ladies—they tol' me 'twas th' opera. He was with *his wife*. Oh, dear John, I didn' know till now how miserable yo' was, how yo' suffered. I'm so sorry I laughed at yo' good honest love, fur 'twas wuth heap mo'n his'n. I didn' know it then—I know it now; he has a bad, false heart under his fine clothes."

She did not move in any wise and kept her still sad eyes on the man beside her. John's heart was full of sympathy, but his was a nature that could not speak it—he could only act. He took her hands in his and stroked them kindly.

"He was married when he first come here, an' his wife was at th' Springs," she went on slowly. "O dear God"—plaintively—"somethin' hurts my heart like a weight was bearin' me down. I'm so tired, but, John dear, I couldn' res' till I'd got yo' tuh' furgive me. I—" her voice, mellowed by sorrow, broke suddenly.

"Polly," said he, stooping low towards her—"Polly." But already her senses were deaf to all mortal pleading.

"Pore Polly," he added; "no good hes come o' it," then with his brown, roughened hands he closed her sightless eyes.

Garments While You Wait.

A Reading tailor announces that he has made arrangements to meet special and urgent cases, which will enable him to make a suit of clothes in 210 minutes. This makes a capital advertisement, and may continue to do so if no opposition tradesman offers to do the same thing half an hour quicker. But even then the feat would not be a very safe "record," as races are reckoned. Some eighty years ago a Newbury manufacturer won a wager of 1,000 guineas by producing at a quarter past six in the evening a complete damson-colored coat, of which the wool had been on the backs of two sheep at five o'clock the same morning. We have seen several copies of a print representing a commemorative festival held at the village of West Underwood, North Bucks, about the close of the last century, to celebrate the coming of age of one of the Throgmorton family, in which are shown the shearing of the sheep, carding and spinning the wool, the weaving of the cloth, the tailor at work, and the fitting on of the finished garment—all done between sunrise and sunset. This feat might even astonish the enterprising Reading tailor. Some cotton was once made up into cloth at Preston within six hours of its being taken out of the bale, and in the evening of the day on which it was delivered at the factory, the weaver was wearing a dress made from it. So, too, particular credit was taken by the dressmakers of Marie Roze when they once provided her with three costumes at a day's notice, as she was unexpectedly called upon to play Marguerite. There would surely be more difficulty in making three dresses in a day than one suit of clothes in three and a-half hours, but still no time would have to be lost in either case.—*Warehousemen & Draper's Trade Journal.*

Every street has two sides, the shady side and the sunny. When two men shake hands and part, mark which of the two takes the sunny side; he will be the younger man of the two.

If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.

Gardening.

SPRING GARDENING.

With the first warm April days we long to begin our gardens, but in this latitude one can rarely do much in the open air gardens until the first of May, and can hardly feel secure against late frosts until the early days of June. But there is much that can be done in preparation so that the flowers will come on faster. First, there is the sowing of seed and the rooting of bulbs and plants ready for transplanting when the ground is fit. The orders should be sent in early to florists, but it is still not too late for that. Pansy seeds can scarcely be sown too soon, in boxes in the house, the earlier sown, the stronger the plants and the earlier the blooms.

Tuberose bulbs should be planted in April. Remove the small offsets, if any, and smooth the base of the bulbs; let them lie in a warm place for ten or twelve days, turning them occasionally. Then plant in pots in good soil, being careful not to cover the crown of the bulb. They should be kept warm, but not watered until a green shoot makes its appearance, when it should be given sunshine and plenty of warm water. Do not remove to the garden until the sun has warmed the earth thoroughly. The plant should have a sunny place and be kept well watered, using occasionally a little ammonia or liquid manure in the water. As the stalks grow they should be tied to stakes, when they will soon throw up their fragrant spikes of waxen flowers, which remain in bloom a long time. Where a succession of bloom is desired, they may be started a few at a time from early spring until late in May.

The tuberose is especially recommended for window boxes in city homes, where no out-door garden can be had. They make excellent growth, also, on flat roofs and piazzas where they can luxuriate in the sunshine.

They can be procured at very low prices, but the bulb will only blossom once, although it will throw out off-sets which, however, require a year or two of growth before they will bloom.

Gladiolus bulbs, which have been taken from the ground in the fall and hung in bags in a dry cellar, should be in fine condition for planting as soon as the weather is settled, and the beds may be prepared for their reception during April.

Set half a foot or more apart and cover deep, say about four inches. Their vivid flowers will be a delight all summer.

Figridias are a curious Mexican bulb of easy culture, requiring much the same treatment as gladioli. The flowers are about four inches across and of gorgeous reds and yellows, with spots and blotches of a deeper color.

A hot bed or cold frame may be prepared in April, sown with seeds of zinnias balsams, phlox Drummondi, asters, and the like, but must be carefully watched to see that the plants do no grow up weak and spindling.

Pansies may also be sown there if they have not already been started early in boxes.

Sweet peas may be sown very early in the open ground where they are to grow, and nasturtiums a little later.

During April and early May the garden borders may be cleaned, the small hyacinths, crocuses and snowdrops blooming more freely for this care.

Dead leaves and stalks should be cleared from peonies and daffodils and narcissi, lilacs, syringas, snowballs and spiræas stripped of superfluous growth so as to throw more vigor into the flowers.

As the sun shines warmer and the frost leaves the ground, take away dead leaves and coverings so that roots and bulbs may get the benefit of the sun's rays.

Plan the places for all plants to be transplanted and the form and size of garden beds, and with what seed they shall be sown, so that no time may be lost as the busy seeding time comes on. Reserve one spot for a carpet bed where all superfluous seed from long-growing plants may be sown thickly together, either in stripes or just as it happens. This makes an odd, bright looking spot of color, and may be resorted to for cutting.

DON'TS FOR AMATEURS.

Valuable hints for the inexperienced in the care of flowers, are given by a writer in Vick's *Magazine*, as follows:

Don't plant seeds as small as the eye of a needle, such as petunia and portulaca, under an inch of soil. They should be merely covered, and that with soil as fine as you can make it.

Don't pour water on plants or flower beds out of a pail, or a dipper, or anything else; use a sprinkler or a hose with a fine spray.

Don't let any one make you believe that luck has anything to do with success in cultivating flowers. It has not unfailing watchfulness and industry with a mixture of common sense, is worth all the luck in the world in flower gardening, as in other things.

Don't begin with high priced novelties, or failure will most likely attend your best endeavors. Select for your first venture kinds and varieties of flowers and plants most easily grown. Any friend who grows flowers can tell you what these are.

Don't fuss too much over your plants, they like to be let alone when they are doing their best, and so do you.

Don't follow everybody's advice. Select some good authority on plants and be guided by it. Above all, don't "try everything" to make your plants grow. Nothing will kill them sooner than persecution of this kind.

Don't let failure dismay or discourage you. One must serve a sort of an apprenticeship in flower growing as in other occupations. Study your climate, your soil, the location of your flower beds, and the kinds of plants particularly adapted to your locality.

Don't do as the lady did who said that she watered her plants regularly every Wednesday and every Saturday, whether they needed it or not, because she believed in having "a regular system for anything." Water your plants when they need water, and at no other time.

Don't be too eager to buy seeds and plants where you can get them the cheapest. The best is always the cheapest, and you cannot get the best for nothing or for half price. I once had a bare, ragged, sickly looking flower garden all summer, as the result of an experiment with cheap seeds and plants.

Don't think you can't have flowers because you haven't half an acre of garden. Wonders can be done on ten square feet of ground, and I once saw a flower garden in an old washtub that was a thing of beauty from June until October.

Don't be stingy with your flowers after they have come. Give them to the poor, the sick, and even to those who love flowers, but cannot have them because of living in blocks or flats, or boarding.

PETUNIAS.

Petunia seed planted in boxes in the early spring, will be ready for planting out in May. The new strains of petunias are very different affairs from the limp, old-fashioned sorts. The double flowers with exquisite markings and the beautiful, fringed varieties are plants of great elegance and grow extremely large. For constant display all summer there is no plant that will give greater satisfaction.

The wonderful improvement in these flowers of late years has been the result of long and patient work on the part of growers, now fully repaid by the remarkable advance in color, size and beauty.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From Jessamine, Florida, we have a fine catalogue of rare, tropical and green-house plants, issued by Pike and Ellsworth. It presents two beautiful colored plates; one of scarlet trumpet vine, and one of colored Zanzibar water lilies. It is sent free on application.

James Vick sends out his *Floral Guide*, which has been previously noticed in our columns.

Guide to Horticulture, issued by J. T. Lovett Co., of Little Silver, N. J., is graced with colored engravings of luscious-looking fruits and has a well selected list of hardy flowering plants, fruits and ornamental trees.

A neat little catalogue is sent out by F. R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., with design of dahlias on the front cover, while the back gives illustration of remarkable growth of the Easter Lily from photo taken in Bermuda.

Parker and Wood, of Boston, Mass., send a fine catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs. They offer special bargains and novelties in small fruits, vegetables and flowers, while their seed list is full and attractive.

Dingie and Conard, rose-growers and seedsmen of West Grove, Pa., offer large and desirable lists of roses, which is their speciality. They have prepared sets of valuable and hybrid-perpetual roses which they offer at very low prices.

Burpee's *Farm Annual*, as advertised in our pages, is cheerfully sent to all applicants.

The first colored plate shows us some wonders of the vegetable world and the second, exquisite specimens of double balsams and dwarf canna, painted from nature.

Nearly all these catalogues are sent free on application, and those who ask a small price for them, refund the money with the first order for seeds.

Coasts of Africa

A Boston man, who has spent about fourteen years on the east and west coasts of Africa, says that the language of the natives of the Congo country is difficult to acquire, and that he knows of only one European who has mastered it sufficiently to understand it, though he can speak very little. It appears to be composed of short words, which, in the rapid manner of speaking, seem to be run together, and each sentence to consist of a longer or shorter compound word. It is capable of strong emphasis, and is quite expressive, but the natives are not given to gesticulation even when talking excitedly, excepting always the feticharo or fetich man when dealing out damnation to transgressors. The trouble in acquiring the language seems to be the general unwillingness of the natives to teach it to white men. It is said, however, that some of the Portuguese who are born and raised there have acquired the language, and speak it as fluently as natives.

"How charmingly you sing, Miss Guseberry." "Do you think so?" "Oh, yes indeed, I never listen to you without wishing you were where my cousin out in Colorado could hear you.

An electric needle and battery are now used quite extensively for destroying the roots of offensive hairs upon the face. In the case of a young woman with a heavy beard, 8,000 hairs were removed, the process requiring two or three years, each root having to be killed separately.

THE BABY-SPRING.

"Make way! make way!" cried the blithe young year,
"For me and my bonny prize;
I found her under a snowdrift deep,
Rosy and dimpled and fast asleep,
With the dew of dreams in her eyes.

"I lifted the folds of her blanket white
And her silken scarf of green;
She put out a wee white hand and sighed,
And drowsily opened her blue eyes wide
With the smile of a tiny queen.

"I caught her up from the frozen ground,
And oh, but she fretted sore,
Till I kissed her a kiss on her dewy mouth
As sweet as the breath of the blossoming South,
And she laughed in my face once more.

"She clings so close with her baby-hands,
She babbles and coos so low,
I care no more for my revels wild;
The innocent breath of the stranger child
Has melted my heart like snow.

"Play low, rude Wind, on your mighty harp;
Shine, Sun, in the wintry skies;
Bloom, Flowers, and weave her a garment sweet;
Be soft, cold Earth, for her tender feet,
And fair for her pretty eyes!

"Make way! make way!" cried the lordly year,
"For me and the prize I bring;
I found her under a snowdrift deep;
I caught her out of the arms of Sleep—
The fair little stranger Spring."

—*Harper's Young People.*

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Small temptations are extra dangerous.

Love is always the gainer by being tested.

A face that cannot smile is never good.

Love is always doing, and never stops to rest.

If you look wrong you will be sure to step wrong.

No man becomes dizzy while he is looking up.

No man can live right who does not believe right.

Failure is always the next door neighbor to success.

No man has a right to throw his troubles at other people.

No man can be a hypocrite and succeed at anything else.

People who succeed generally aim to do it, and plan to do it.

Every form that comes and stays begins in the individual.

The man who has no joy in giving has no joy in anything.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.

No man can be truly brave who is only trying to be truly good.

A good many people would say more if they didn't talk so much.

You can get some men to go anywhere by daring them to go.

"Elbow grease" will "gum" like any other lubricator, unless it is used.

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the giant despair.

No woman but his own wife ever finds out how disagreeable a man can be.

One of the hardest things to do is to alarm the man who thinks he is safe.

The time when we most need faith is when things look black all around us.

There is nothing good in the man who does not desire to be thought well of.

If every hog who barks would bite, the world would soon be full of sore legs.

If it wasn't for its light nobody would ever find out that the sun has spots on it.

A discouraged man is one of the saddest sights that angels ever have to look at.

Some temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations attack the idle.

Those who live on vanity must not unreasonably expect to die of mortification.

It ought not to take any more courage to dare to do right than to dare to do wrong.

Society is like a large piece of frozen water, and skating well is the great art of social life.

What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better.

A great many people are gloomy because they believe all their joys are behind them.

One of the duties every man owes to himself, is to live so that he can respect himself.

The man who expects to out-run a lie had better start with something faster than a bicycle.

An easy chair for a discontented man is something that cannot be found at a furniture store.

If you care anything for a man's friendship, it is dangerous business to lend him money.

The man who can not respect himself has only one more step to take to fall into the pit.

The reason some people do not have more power is because they do not have enough weakness.

It is seldom that a man ever gets to be wise enough to know what to do with a large fortune.

If some people would always think twice before they speak, they would keep still a good deal.

If all people would learn to behave themselves, what a famine there would be among the lawyers.

As a rule women have poor memories, but they never forget the people who say nice things about their bonnets.

A man never sees all that his mother has been to him till it's too late to let her know that he sees it.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.

There was never law, or sect, or opinion, did so much magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth.

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and misery the utmost pain.

What has become of the old-fashioned people who had family prayer in the evening and before breakfast.

Among animals the most ignorant are the most stubborn; and it seems to be much the same with men.

What an unreal life most folks lead; they don't ever have a genuine taste of sorrow during their existence.

There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.

When ever a man dissuades you from doing well, because perfection is "Utopain," beware of that man.

Its makes very little difference how badly a man treats his wife, she will talk of him with pride to strangers.

To become enamored of a creature of one's own imagination is the worst, because the most lasting of follies.

Only one never can tell whether a poes's poetic existence and feeling has any true relation to his own real life.

The pleasantest thing in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

There would not be half as much wickedness in the world if a man were compelled to give his excuses beforehand.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

How to dress the rising generation is just now an all-important consideration for mothers. As a rule, American children of both sexes are dressed with exquisite taste, with due regard for their comfort, and at a reasonable expense. The jersey frocks for children from four to ten years of age, which have been so popular in England for some time, are just being adopted here. The waists are cool, yet warm, being of woolen jersey cloth which makes them suitable for any season. The skirts, plaited or gathered, are of plain or plaid goods, the latter being cut straight or on the bias and finished with a deep hem. A sash of jersey cloth encircles the waist, or a woolen girdle is knotted in front. Blue, brown, garnet and white jersey webbing is used. The waists are close-fitting with high or sailor collars, or loose blouses with a rolling collar ending in a knot over the chest. All have full sleeves and many are prettily embroidered with anchors or trimmed with gilt buttons. Some of the prettiest of wool goods are made with the gathered skirt and full sleeves cut on the bias; the round waist fastened in the back with a slightly pointed front, under jacket fronts, edged with a narrow tinsel galloon. Often they have a sash of the dress fabric fastened in the side seams and tied in the back.

Young misses of twelve to sixteen years wear spring gowns of Bedford cord, cheviot or Henrietta cloth in pale gray, tan, gray green and gray blue colors. These dresses have a bodice round in front, fastened invisibly on the left side and with coat back. Three rows of gold braid, half an inch wide, edged by black cord, are set below the collar to outline a round yoke. Mutton-leg sleeves have three similar rows as trimming, and the high collar is covered with gold braid. The straight full skirt has a hem with gold braid set as a piping at the top. Checked cheviots and plaids of softer wool are made entirely on the bias.

The simplest of cotton frocks has a gathered skirt, with a four-inch hem, sewed to the edge of a round waist, which is shirred at the centre of the waist line, both back and front, and buttoned in the back. The high collar and the cuffs on the full-topped sleeves are of embroidery or cotton passementerie. A ribbon or leather belt is worn.

Suede belts, also those of the dress fabric, are stylish for misses, while sashes of the dress material or of white nainsook, with a pleated V or vest to correspond, are worn by little girls.

Shirt waists are worn with gathered skirts by misses, the waists having a draw-string at the waist line and being long enough to tuck under the skirt, with a pointed yoke, shirred centre, front or back pleats. Guimpe dresses are seldom seen on girls over seven years of age, but will continue to be worn by the little ones. A lovely dress for a girl four years old is made of blue and white plaid, cut on the bias, the skirt hemmed and gathered, shirt sleeves, high bodice fastened in the back and having five side pleats, both back and front, and revers of embroidery, imitating a low neck.

Children's evening dresses show great taste in their arrangement and are especially pretty in color, texture and design, whether intended for very young children or girls in their teens.

High bodices and long sleeves seem to be the order for those dresses which is a good thing from a hygienic point of view. White is greatly in favor. One little dress was noted for the close horizontal tucking, nearly a quarter of a yard deep, which encircled the waist; dainty little rosettes of baby ribbon were placed here and there; the silk was not plain but a soft oriental brocade of great brilliancy.

Three tiny cross-cut flowers with French hems bordered another skirt made of similar material. Two gathered pieces coming from the shoulders, diagonally, were united at the waist line and fastened with a deep pearl buckle.

No. 965.

No material is more fashionable for these dresses than white, yellow or pink *crepe de Chine* or China silk, or else flowered India silk or challi. For a a young miss a high round bodice of white *crepe de Chine* is gathered in tucks at the neck and waist, and has bretelles of mousseline de soie with scalloped edges. Bows of gros grain ribbon catch up the bretelles on the shoulders and are set at the points at the waist line. The sleeves are puffed to the elbow and the skirt is very full. Another charming dress is of cream silk with a yoke of tiny perpendicular tucks, trimmed with revers and cuffs of bright turquoise velvet, the hem of the skirt feather stitched with white silk.

Sometimes more costly trimming is

No. 966.

used and a white silk is covered with *crepe* lisse embroidered with marguerites, foliage and other flowers. This covers the entire skirt, and a pointed band of it is placed from the shoulders to the centre of the front of the bodice, the sleeves forming two puffs divided by bands of the embroidery.

Black dresses are being shown for little girls; they are made of China silk or surah, plain, dotted or flowered. They have a low bodice with a colored guimpe, large puffed sleeves and a long Greenaway skirt.

Suitable out door garments come in all styles. A new coat of gray tweed is made similar to a man's coat and trimmed with bands of black velvet. The early spring jackets for general wear are reefers of every size and design. They are of flannel, serge, cloth, cheviot, etc. They have the usual shape of high sleeves, rolling collar and double breasted front, with gilt buttons, plain or covered, and with and without an edging of gilt cord. A new style for little ones has a plaited Norfolk back and the usual reefer front.

Jackets of light tan or gray diagonal cloths are most in favor for large girls. They are made quite long with straight double breasted fronts with two rows of large pearl buttons, or else they are rolled back in revers from a vest. Smaller girls from six to twelve wear long coats of pale tan or gray cloth with full sleeves of repped silk of the same color. They have a round bodice, double breasted, with revers, collar and full skirt gathered under a belt. The revers collar is of silk edged with gold cord and there are large white pearl buttons on the front of the waist.

The spring styles of hats for children are numberless; those in open patterns of white and yellow straw are the most prominent. The little ones follow fast in the footsteps of their elders and we

No. 967.

see the same, fashionable face trimmings in the shape of a tiny band under the brim and over the hair, covered with ribbon or flowers. Little girls of two years have poke bonnets or hats of surah shirred on cords, with soft or shirred crowns, hemmed strings of surah, a trimming of gauze or ribbon in front or small tips and aigrettes and a full ruching of lace, inside the brim. Those from three to eight years of age wear large shapes, with plain or open brims, the latter being trimmed with narrow ribbons run in and out of the openings, with a large bow of plaid ribbon in front, three rosettes of tinsel edged ribbon, or three ostrich tips tied about the stems with narrow velvet ribbon. Straw-hats trimmed with wreaths of flowers and a bow of ribbon in the back are shown for young misses.

No. 968. BACK VIEW.

No. 968. FRONT VIEW.

If perfectly flat in the crown a face trimming is added of ribbon across the top of the head.

Pink is combined with tan or gray, red and yellow with blue, black velvet and poppies with red, and tiny white blossoms are seen on the tan straw with loops of tan ribbon. A. R. E.

No. 969

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.—No. 965. The first design shows a cloak for a young girl twelve years old, and is made of blue-gray cloth with a narrow edge of dark blue velvet to the collar and cuffs. It has a full body and a gathered shoulder cape and is partly confined at the waist by a broad belt fastened with a silver buckle. The edge of the cape is finished with several rows of stitching also the pointed cuffs.

No. 966. The cloak for a girl five years old, is of ecru tweed with a braiding of a darker tan shade down the front, on the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps. The lower edge of the coat and also that of the cape is ornamented with stitching in dark silk. The joining of the skirt to the back, shown in No. 969, is covered by a plaited cord terminating in pompons and tied in front.

No. 967. CLOAK FOR A LITTLE BOY THREE YEARS OLD.—This pretty, little cloak is made of Scotch wool trimmed with white embroidery. The body of the coat is in redingote form and cut on the bias; it is composed of broad pleats with fronts and back held at the waist-line by a broad belt of the goods. The fronts of the waist open on a plastron of the goods cut on the straight of the cloth. Large sailor collar trimmed with a frill of embroidery descends in revers on the fronts. Full sleeves, cut straight way of the cloth, are gathered into deep wrist-bands of embroidery.

No. 968. CHILD'S DRESS. (Front and Back.)—This neat little frock is made of spotted blue-gray wool with a deep collar of white cashmere with frilled edges. The skirt is in straight breadths with the lower edge hemmed. A slit three inches deep is at the middle of the front, and on either side of it are four two inch pleats turned toward the middle; five inches behind these pleats are four similar pleats turned toward the back; the remaining portion is closely gathered in the centre of the back. The waist is cut full in the back to allow slanting pleats to be laid as seen in the illustration. The fronts are pleated and open on a flat plastron of the dress goods. The collar is edged with a white cashmere ruffle which extends down the fronts outlining the plastron. A bias scarf of the dress goods fastened with a pearl ornament conceals the joining of the skirt and waist. Sleeves close at the wrist and ornamented with buttons.

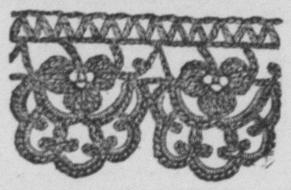
No. 969. CLOAK FOR A YOUNG GIRL. The back and fronts of [illegible] are cut straight and laid in pleats, the sides are plain. The yoke like cape is pleated on the shoulders and edged with silk fringe, and is detachable from the body of the cloak. High rolling collar and large sleeves trimmed with fringe at the wrists.

A leather belt closed by a silver buckle confines the cloak at the waist. This garment may be made of any of the wool goods now in vogue for spring cloaks.

FANCY WORK.

CROCHET EDGING.—This edging is suitable for trimming linen under-wear, and is worked with fine crochet thread as follows:

1st row.—* make 17 chain, for the first half of a scallop, 13 double crochet into the back mesh of the 3rd chain from the last, 5 chain, connect to the 5th of the 17th chain, 5 slip stitches on the 5th, 1st of the 5 chain, a picot (for a picot 4 chain and a slip stitch on the preceding double), for the second half of the scallop 2 double, into the same mesh with the 3 double, 2 chain, a slip stitch into the same mesh with the 5 double of the last scallop, 2 scallops for each of which make 3 chain, 5 double into the back mesh of the first of them, 2 chain, and a slip into the same mesh with the 5 double; then 5 slip stitches on the 14th—10th of the 17 chain at the beginning, 10 chain connect to the middle double of the last scallop, 5 slip on the 10th—6th of the 10 chain, 9 chain, a picot (4 chain and a slip on the first of them), 5 chain, connect to the same stitch last connect-

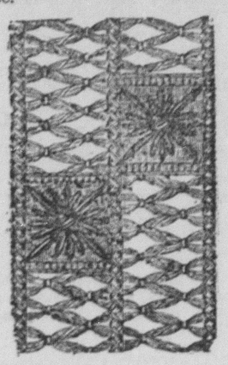


ed to, 2 chain, a slip on the 3d of the 5 chain, 9 chain, connect to the middle double of the middle scallop, 1 chain, a slip on the 8th of the 9 chain, 7 chain, connect to 1st picot, 9 single crochet around the preceding 7 chain, a single on the same stitch with the last slip, 9 single around the free 7 of the previous 9 chain, a single on the next free stitch, 7 chain, connect to the 5th of the preceding 9 single, 1 chain, a slip on the 6th of the preceding 7 chain; * a picot of 4 chain and a slip on the 1st of them, 6 chan, another picot, 3 chain, connect to the 4th single before the one last connected to, 2 chain, a slip on the first of the preceding 3 chain, repeat, from * once; then a picot, 6 chain, a picot, 2 chain, connect to the 4th single before the one connected to before, 1 chain, a slip on the 1st of the previous 2 chain, 5 chain, connect to the middle of the 1st picot, 7 single around the 5 chain, 3 times work 10 single around the next succeeding 6 chain, then 7 single around the succeeding 5 chain, a slip on the next free stitch, 9 chain, 2 slip on the 3d and 4th of the chain following the next picot; repeat from *, but in every repetition connect the middle stitch of the 1st picot to the middle of the last 9 chain, and the 4th of the first 7 single to the middle one of the last 7 single in the preceding pattern 2nd row.—For the heading 1 double crochet on the first stitch, * 3 chain, a double on the same stitch with the preceding double, keeping the upper mesh of it open, a double on the following 3d stitch, working off its upper mesh together with that that of the preceding double; repeat from*.

EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH.—The principal feature of this most elegant design is the drawn work. The material used is cream-colored congress linen, on which the insertion, on both ends, is embroidered with wash silks or cotton of suitable colors.

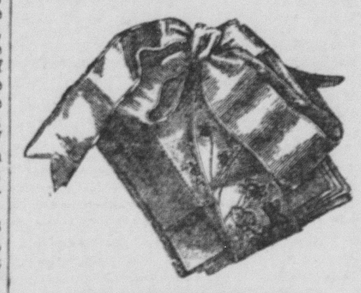
Darning, satin and Holbein stitches are used in the work.

LACE SQUARE.—This square of twenty-four meshes is worked in *point de guipure*. The foundation net should first be made on a frame with number 60 linen. The same thread should be used for working the pattern, except for the *point d'esprit* for which use number 72. These squares are very pretty for tidies, covers for pincushions etc.

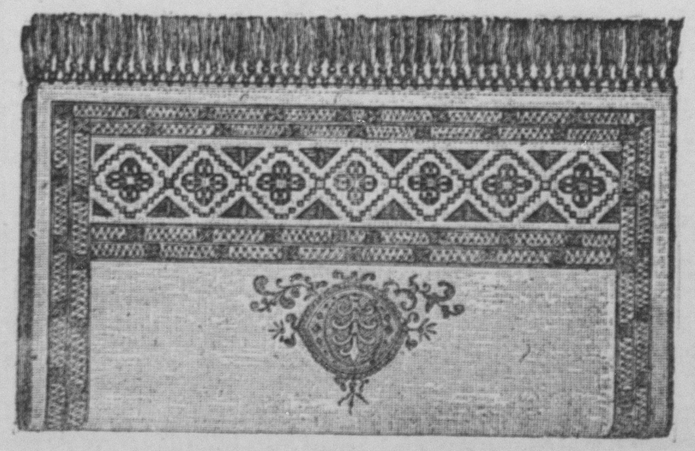


This illustration shows the drawn work in detail.

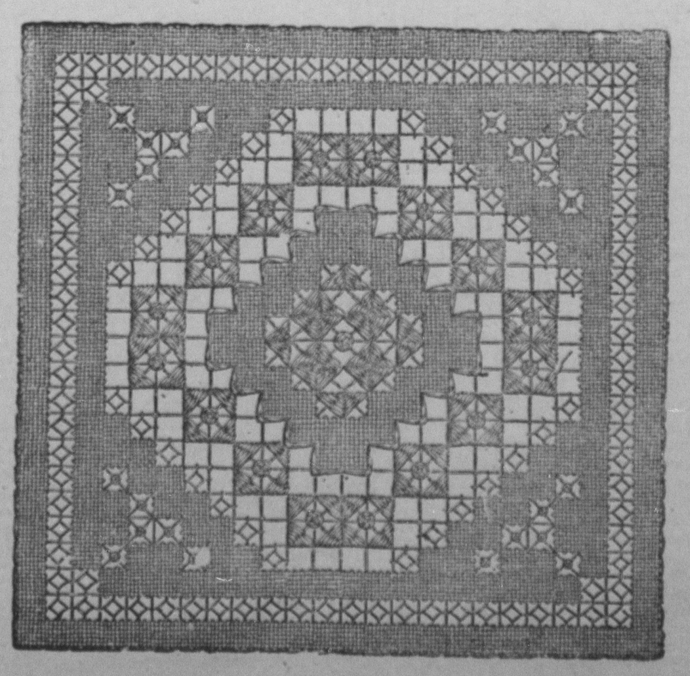
SILK HANDKERCHIEF CASE.—This sachet is very appropriate for a birthday gift, and in design is highly original. It is formed of a piece of ivory white ribbon about three inches broad and a yard and three quarters long The middle portion is doubled by being lined with a piece of the same ribbon thirteen inches long with perfumed wadding laid between. On the outside is painted or embroidered a spray of spring flowers or some other appropriate design. The ribbon is simply wrapped around the handkerchiefs and tied in a graceful bow at the top.



SILK HANDKERCHIEF CASE.



EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH.



LACE SQUARE.

"C. O. D." On It.

A Washington gentleman shows to his friends a piece of silverware of English make, and tells this funny story about it: Wishing the piece to bear his initials, he wrote to that effect, giving his name and adding "C. O. D." The initials being unknown to English trade routine, to his dismay the piece arrived with his initials and C. O. D. cut on it.

A woman at Atchison, Kan., sets a chair at table every day for her husband, who died more than a year ago. In his plate she puts a little bouquet of flowers.

Famous Pseudonyms.

Marion Harland—In 1850 I contested for a $50 prize story. I wanted to hide my identity, and so hurriedly made up a pseudonym. I took the initial letters of my first name, Mary, and my surname, Hawes, and pleased myself by conveying a suggestion of both names. —Mary Virginia Terhune.

Max O'Rell—My father was an officer in the French Army and was called Max Blouet. During the Napoleon war he was taken prisoner by the English and sent to England, where he met an Irish girl, Miss O'Bell, whom he loved, courted, married and brought back to France.—Paul Blouet.

Ouida—My pen name was born from the lisp of a little girl who, calling me by my first name, Louisa, lisped it to sound "Weedie." I took the pronunciation from the child's lips, dressed it, and it became, as it has remained, Ouida.

Ik Marvel—Donald Mitchell signed a Washington letter "Jk Marvel," the compositor made it "Ik Marvel," and so it stood.

Sidney Luska — Simply a fancy of Henry Harland.

Grace Greenwood—First name was Grace; adopted the "Greenwood" when 20 years old.—Grace Ingersoll.

Josiah Allen's Wife—Marietta Holley adopted this in order to get away from commonplace signatures.

Timothy Titcomb—Dr. Holland took this name for alliteration only.

Mrs. Partington — B. P. Shillaber "set it up" without writing or thinking; it caught, and he kept it.

Nasby—D. R. Locke probably took it from a remembrance of the battle of Naseby.

Oliver Optic — W. T. Adams first used it as a signature to a poem; it seemed to please, so he continued it.

Fanny Fern—She liked "Fanny," and the thought of her mother's fondness for ferns suggested the rest.

J. S. of Dale—F. J. Stimson got this from old law books.

Jennie June—Jennie Croly was called the "Juniest" little girl in town—signed her first articles Jennie June, and has been sorry almost ever since.

Shirley Dare—Mrs. S. D. Power adopted this to hide her sex and preserve her initials.

Joaquin Miller—Miller was taken for Joaquin Marietta, a Mexican boy, when young; the name came easy when he began writing.

Eli Perkins—M. D. Landon had this name given him by Artemus Ward.

"Leedle Yawcob Strauss"—C. F. Adams found it fitted well into his poetry and was thoroughly German.

Hidden Just in Time.

Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian explorer and exposer, is one of the most entertaining conversationalists whom a person can meet. He is a very unassuming man and very modest. Some of his most thrilling experiences will probably never be put in print, or, at least not for a number of years, for, strange as it may seem, Mr. Kennan hopes to again visit Russia at the end of two or three years. He had very many narrow escapes from death and the mental strain produced by them was naturally very great. One of these, which has not been printed, occurred once while he was in a Nihilist's house. He had papers with him which, if found, would result in his being instantly shot. He was informed that the officers were on his track, and would arrive at this house within five minutes. Russian officers are very thorough when making a search for anything of this nature, and what to do with these papers was a most pertinent question. But to think was to act, and taking up a hand-glass upon the table he pried out the back with his knife, hastily put the papers in the frame and restored the back to its place just as the officers arrived. The search was made, the glass raised from the table, but the papers were not found. This is but a sample of the many experiences Mr. Kennon had in Siberia. He says that the horrors of the prison system there in vogue cannot be described in words so as to convey any accurate idea to the reader or hearer. —Philadelphia North American.

Abraham Lincoln's Marriage Notice.

An original copy of the Sangamon Journal, printed at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11, 1842, was added to the collection of newspapers at the Libby Prison War Museum a few days ago. The paper at that time was supporting Henry Clay for the Presidency, and his name is conspicuous at the top of the editorial column. In the advertising columns of the paper is the following marriage notice: "Married in this city the 14th inst., at the residence of N. W. Edwards, Esq., by the Rev. C. Dresser, Abraham Lincoln, Esq., to Miss Mary Tod, daughter of Robert Tod, Esq., of Lexington, Ky." This tells a story in which every American is interested, and the paper is believed to be the only copy in existence containing it.

War Prices.

A shaggy looking veteran dropped into an Upper Lisbon street barber shop Monday and got a shave. After the shave he wanted his beard trimmed just a bit, and then he thought he would like his neck "trimmed up" some, not a hair-cut but just a little slicking up When he got through he asked the price.

"Ten cents," was the reply, the barber thinking that it ought to have been a quarter.

The old fellow looked up with a sort of yearning look and said:

"That so? Still keep up your war prices, don't ye?"—Lewiston Journal

When you find two men in the same business who claim to be friends, you have two more hypocrites.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APR. 28.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

British Settlers in South Africa Will Resist Portuguese Aggressions.

LONDON, April 21.—Advices from Port Natal are to the effect that Portuguese authorities there are having recourse to high handed measures in Mashonaland. Their hostility to the British in that district has at last assumed such shape as to threaten further and serious tension in the already strained relations between Great Britain and Portugal.

Recently the Portugese officials seized the mails which were being carried to the British colonists in Mashonaland by way of Beira, and refused to permit their being forwarded to their destination. Beira is a Portugese settlement. The greatest indignation has been aroused among the English settlers by this latest instance of Portugese aggression.

Advices from Capetown confirm the statement that the British settlers in Manioaland and Mashonaland are everywhere preparing for a fight with the Portuguese. Gungunhama has sent word repudiating allegiance to Portugal and asking to be taken under the protection of the British. The chief is said to be deeply enraged at the abduction by the Portuguese of two of his sons and one daughter as hostages. The sons were taken to Portugal to be educated, and the daughter is detained at Mozambique. Gungunhama was frightened into submission at first, but a British trader has informed him that the Portuguese would not dare to injure the children, and now he wants to fight. The young chief Umbati, of Gungunhama's kraal, to whom the daughter was to have been married shortly, has already started with a band of warriors to fight the Portuguese.

Everything points to a serious rupture between the British and Portuguese authorities in South Africa.

The Sixth Again Visits Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Worcester Light Infantry, the lineal descendant of the old Massachusetts regiment which will be forever famous as the first armed and equipped regiment that marched to the relief of the national capital, arrived here yesterday at the same hour and over the same route traversed in 1861. On April 19, thirty years ago, the Sixth Massachusetts infantry, commanded by Col. Edward F. Jones, was attacked by a mob while passing through the city, and four were killed and many wounded. The observance of the anniversary was arranged for some time ago, and the reception accorded the Massachusetts regiment will certainly destroy the last feeling of resentment over the deplorable event of 1861.

Will Imperiali Be Recalled!

PARIS, April 21.—Baron Fava, late minister of Italy to the United States, has arrived in this city en route to Rome. The Soleil asserts that Baron Fava is much exercised over the action of the United States in connection with the New Orleans incident. The paper adds that while on board the steamship La Gascogne Baron Fava assured a number of his fellow voyagers that Marquis Imperiali, Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, would also be recalled. The baron is also reported to have added that Italy would continue to be unrepresented diplomatically at Washington until such times as the New Orleans affair was definitely settled.

A Fireman Killed by Electricity.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20.—A most horrible accident occurred in this city last night in the presence of several thousand persons, who had gathered at the corner of Ninth and Georgia avenue to witness the fire department putting out a small blaze in the European hotel. Charles Werner, head hoseman of the Lookout Fire department, was at the top of the long ladder playing a hose in the third story window, when he got a shock from a live electric light wire and dropped dead to the ground, to the horror of the large crowd.

Terrible Tragedy in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 21.—Angelo Caputa, an Italian ragpicker, killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Chinchella, at the tenement of the latter in this city early yesterday morning, by ripping her open with a stilletto while she slept. He then assailed her husband, cutting him in a frightful manner. Chinchella's sons were aroused, and Conoquito Chinchella, aged 18, drew a revolver and shot the murderer dead, after being himself seriously wounded by the assasin. Conoquito Chinchella will probably recover, but his father will die.

Nothing Left of Him.

ST PAUL, April 21.—Yesterday morning a terrific explosion occurred at the foot of Washington street, where the City Electric railway's power house is located. John Johnson, a plumber, was working under one of the huge petroleum oil tanks, and it is surmised that he ignited the gas in the tank from the light he held in his hand. The tank, which contained 14,000 gallons of oil, was blown to atoms, and nothing can be found of Johnson's remains on which to hold an inquest.

A Verdict for Hurlbert.

LONDON, April 21.—The action for breach of promise brought by Gladys Evelyn against William Henry Hurlbert was concluded yesterday. The jury, after short consultation, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Mrs. John B. Gough Dead.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21.—Mrs. Mary E. Gough, widow of the late John B. Gough, died at Hillside farm, in Boylestown, yesterday, from paralysis, aged 71 years.

To Secure a Divorce.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., wife of Secretary Blaine's son, was at the Richelieu yesterday, accompanied by her maid. Mrs. Blaine left last night for Washington state, and it is said that she intends to reside there long enough to get a divorce.

Mrs. Sartoris With Us Again.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris was among the fifty-eight saloon passengers who arrived here from England on the Cunard liner Aurania yesterday. With her were Mrs. Vivian and Rosemary Sartoris and Lionel Sartoris.

A MEXICAN INVASION

They Come to El Paso to Honor Our President.

WELCOME RAIN AT SAN ANTONIO

It Interferes, However, With the Outdoor Ceremonies, and the President Will Let It Go at Half Price. El Paso Introduces a Pleasing International Courtesy.

SAN ANTONIA, Tex., April 21.—The presidential party arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning promptly on time. For the first since their departure from Washington they were welcomed in a heavy rain storm. The reception was most enthusiastic, but under the circumstances the effect of the liberal street decorations was spoiled by the steady downpour, which necessitated the abandonment of all outdoor ceremonies. The president was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and on leaving the train was escorted through a line composed of Grand Army and Confederate veterans. The party were then taken in carriages to the Grand Opera house, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hogg and Mayor Callahan, and responded to by the president, Secretary Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker. The president said:

A Welcome Rain.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I very much regret that frequent speaking in the open air during the past week and the very heavy atmosphere which we have this morning has somewhat impaired my voice. I sympathize with you in the distress which you feel that the day is so unpropitious for any street demonstration, but I have been told by one wise in such matters that this rain is worth five million dollars to western Texas. That being the case, it greatly moderates our regret. There has come to be a popular habit of attributing to the president whatever weather may happen on any demonstration in which he takes a part. I suppose I may claim credit this morning for this beneficent rain. I generously assure you that if it is worth as much money as my friend has estimated, I shall not take more than half that sum.

In visiting for a little while this historic city I had anticipated great pleasure in looking upon the remains of an earlier occupancy of this territory in which you dwell. Our glance must be brief and imperfect, but the history has been written and the traditions of those martyrdoms which occurred here for liberty are fresh in your minds and are still an inspiring story to be repeated to your children. I remember in my early boyhood to have heard in our family thrilling descriptions of the experiences of an uncle whose name I bear in some of these campaigns for freedom in Texas, in which he took part.

The Great Commonwealth.

I rejoice that you have here so great a commonwealth. The stipulations under which Texas came into the union of the states, and which provided that the territory might be subdivided into five states, seems not to attract much attention in Texas now. Indeed, so far as I can judge, no man would be able successfully to appeal to the suffrage of any hamlet in Texas upon the issue that the state should be divided at all. The great industrial capabilities which you have, the beneficent climate that spreads over much of your vast territory, the great variety of productions which your soil and climate render possible give a promise for the future of a prominence among the great states of the Union that seems to me can scarcely fail to bring Texas to the front among our great sisterhood.

A Mexican Invasion.

EL PASO, Tex., April 21.—The presidential party reached El Paso this morning at 8 o'clock, Pacific time, which is 12 o'clock New York time, and will remain two hours.

Governor Carillo, of Chihuahua, Mexico, accompanied by his staff, participated in the reception to the president here. The governor's staff numbers twenty-five officers. They are accompanied by a battery of artillery. The governor turned over to Mayor Caples the Eleventh Battalion band of Mexico, consisting of forty-five instruments, to participate as ordered by the mayor in the reception.

The Mexican military authorities came as the representatives of President Diaz, of Mexico, and fired a salute in honor of the president on his arrival. They are here by special permit of Secretary Foster. The permit allows the governor and his staff to wear side arms.

The entrance of the Mexican soldiery into the United States is quite an event, being, it is said, the first time since the Mexican war that they have trod American soil.

Nine Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—A frightful wreck occurred on the Lake Shore railroad at Kipton station, about forty miles west of Cleveland, Saturday night, in which six postal clerks, two engineers and a fireman were killed. The fast mail, bound east, collided with the Toledo express just as the latter train was about to pull on the siding to let the fast mail pass. The fast mail was running at full speed, and the force of the collision was so great that both engines, three mail cars and one baggage car were completely wrecked.

Following is the list of the dead: John Bowerfine, postal clerk, Elyria, O.; Edward Brown, engineer of the Toledo express, Toledo, O.; F. F. Clemens, postal clerk, Cleveland, O.; Charles Hammil, postal clerk, Elyria, O.; C. H. McDowell, postal clerk, Elyria, O.; James McKinley, postal clerk, Conneant, O.; F. J. Nugent, postal clerk, Toledo, O.; Charles A. Topliff, engineer of the fast mail train, Toledo, O. Fireman Staley, of the fast mail, who jumped from the train, received injuries from which he died shortly after.

Triple Tragedy in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 21.—A bloody tragedy occurred yesterday at Oldtown, a small place thirteen miles from here, in which one man was instantly killed and two others mortally wounded. The murderer is Garret Luteman, a prominent young man, 23 years of age, and his victims W. W. Carder and William Foley, both equally well known as citizens. Luteman was employed by J. W. Carder, father of one of the victims, in his store as a clerk. He and the two men have been having some trouble for several weeks, resulting over money matters. Yesterday he remarked to a friend that he was going to put an end to it. He walked to William Foley, who was standing outside the store, and shot him dead. He then walked into the store and fired at Carder, fatally wounding him, after which he cut his own throat. Luteman and Carder will die.

Death of Congressman Ford.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 21.—Congressman M. H. Ford died of apoplexy at noon yesterday. He retired in his usual health at midnight Sunday night, but was found insensible in his bed in the morning, and remained in that condition until his death.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK

Wednesday, April 15.

The wine makers of the west side of Santa Clara valley, Cal., have formed an association to secure better prices for their output.

The mayor of Reading, Pa., is charged by Councilman Weidner with altering a city ordinance after it came into his hands. An investigation will be made.

James H. Arnott, a well known citizen, was assassinated while walking along the public road leading from Vienna, Ills. Two men have been arrested charged with the crime.

Andrew L. Osborne, ex-judge of the supreme court, died at Laporte, Ind., aged 76. He threw the second shovel of dirt on the Michigan completion, Daniel Webster throwing the first.

Thursday, April 16.

Secretary Tracy has recovered from the bronchial attack from which he was suffering.

Edward Greene, member of the British parliament for the northwest of Stowmarket division of Suffolk, died yesterday in London.

The wife of ex-Congressman John W. Candler, of Massachusetts, died at St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday, after a protracted illness.

No tidings of Mme. Diss Debar, the notorious New York spiritualist, have been received, and it is now believed she has carried out her threat of suicide.

Signor Chimirri, the Italian minister of agriculture, proposes to divert the stream of emigrants flowing to America out of Italy to the Roman Campagna and Sardinia.

T. Martin, ex-president of the Dover, N. H., Shoe company, was arrested on the charge of embezzling stock to the amount of $50,000 from Adolf Meyers & Co., of Boston, by whom he was employed in manufacturing shoes.

Friday, April 17.

The Dispatch, with Secretary Blaine and Assistant Secretary Soley, of the navy, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

The governor of Maryland has fixed Friday, June 12, for the execution of William Blaney, who killed his grandmother and aunt in Baltimore last May.

W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Alva, which has been on a cruise in the Mediterranean, with Mr. Vanderbilt on board, arrived at New York at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Nathan Marsden, of Chalfield, Minn., and her two children were poisoned by eating wild parsnips, which they supposed to be artichokes. Mrs. Marsden died.

Saturday, April 18.

The Dunaway brothers (Indians) were executed at 1.30 p. m. yesterday at Tallequa, I. T.

At St. Paul the judiciary committee of the house reported the McHale anti-tights bill back without recommendation. The bill will go to the foot of the general orders and will not be reached at this session of the legislature.

At Chicago yesterday Rev. Charles W. Bennett, D. D., L. L. D., professor of historical theological in the Garret Biblical institute, Evanston, died from Bright's disease, together with a complication of other troubles. Professor Bennett was born in East Bethany, N. Y., July 18, 1818, and was one of the foremost Methodist educators in the country.

Monday, April 20.

During a hail storm in Shamokin, Pa., many panes of glass were broken and much other damage inflicted.

Jackson's jewelry store in Norwalk, Conn., was entered and robbed by burglars of property valued at $15,000.

The powder boat Kansas City, with a ton of dynamite on board, capsized and sank in the sound near New Haven, Conn. The crew escaped.

Excavations for the foundation of the Institute of Science and History were made at Bridgeport, Conn. In the late Mr. Barnum's will $125,000 was set aside for this work.

Angelo Petrillo shot his brother-in-law, Micheo Demeo, dead on the street in New Haven, Conn. Demeo had abused his wife and Petrillo's sister. The murderer was arrested.

Wealthy John G. Clarke, of West Stockbridge, Mass., was found dead in bed at the Union hotel in Bridgeport, Conn. He blew out the gas upon retiring and was asphyxiated.

Tuesday, April 21.

Dr. James K. Thacher, professor of physiology in Yale university, died suddenly at New Haven yesterday, aged 43.

Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., died of bronchitis yesterday at Rome, N. Y.

At the closing of the polls in the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal conference fifty-seven had voted in favor of admitting women as lay delegates and twenty-eight against.

William Blaney, who escaped from jail in Baltimore Friday night, was recaptured and returned to his cell. Blaney's death warrant was read to him yesterday. He will be executed June 12.

Private Secretary Halford has returned to Washington from Indianapolis, where he had gone to bury his wife. He has been urged to join the president's party in California, but has declined. With his daughter he will in a few days go to the seashore, to remain during the president's absence from Washington.

THE MARKETS.

Quotations from the Philadelphia and New York Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The market was active and strong. The feature was Reading, which advanced under the stimulus of large buying orders. The general mortgage 4s and the preference income bonds also advanced.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	48⅝	Reading g. m. 4s	79⅛
N. Pacific com	27	Reading 1st pf. 5s	53
N. Pacific pfd	71	Reading 2d pf. 5s	35½
Pennsylvania	52	Reading 3d pf. 5s	27¾
Reading	16⅞	W. N. Y. & Pa.	8⅛
Lehigh Navigat'n	47	H. & B. T. com	21½
St. Paul	62⅛	H. & B. T. pref	43¾

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—State and western flour in moderate demand, firm; low extras, $4.10@4.65; city mills, $5.15@5.75; city mills patents, $5.60@6.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red active, foreigners free buyers, prices 2@2¼c. up, strong; May, $1.22@1.24¼; June, $1.19¾@1.21¾; July, $1.16¾@1.18¾; August, $1.13@1.14½; September, $1.11@1.13⅝; December, $1.11¾@1.14¼; May, 1892, $1.14¾@1.16.

Barley—Dull and firm; western, 80@90c.; Canadian, 88@92c.

Corn—No. 2 quiet, ⅛@¼c. up, firm; No. 2, 83@84c.; steamer mixed, 82@83¼c.

Oats—No. 2 quiet and firmer; state, 62@69c.; western, 60@69c.

Beef—Moderate demand, steady; extra mess, $7.25@7.75; family, $10@10.50.

Pork—Moderately active, firm; new mess, $13.75@14.50; old mess, $12@12.50; extra prime, $11.75@12.25.

Lard—Quiet, firm; steam rendered, $7.15.

Eggs—Fair demand; state and Pennsylvania, 15c.; southwestern, 15c.; western, 15c.; southern, 14@15c.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

SHARES reduced from 40 to 30 cents.—All other repairs reduced accordingly.

Roland CHILLED PLOWS are the best bevel landside plow on earth; prices reduced.

POTATO PLANTER.

The Aspenwall is the most complete potato planter ever made. Farmers who have them plant their own crops and realize from $25.00 to $30.00 per year from their neighbors, who willingly pay $1.00 per acre for the use of an Aspenwall planter.

HARROWS—*The Farmer's Friend Horse Shoe Luck Spring Tooth Harrow*, seventeen teeth, one side of which can be used as a single cultivator.

THE HENCH AND STEEL KING SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

Allen's Celebrated Cultivators, Garden Tools and Seed Drills, which were practically exhibited at the Granger's Picnic.

CORN PLANTERS AND CORN SHELLERS, — latest improved. —

— HAYRAKES AND HAY TEDDERS, — at cut prices. Farmers who harvest fifteen or more tons of hay cannot afford to do without one of our Hay Tedders, which are built with a fork outside of each wheel, the same tedder can be operated by one or two horses.

CONKLIN WAGONS, CHAMPION WAGONS, are superior in neat build, fine finish and durability.

BUGGIES, NOBBY ROAD CARTS, PHAETONS, AND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Churns—"The Boss," Beat Wood, Oval and Union Churns. Our sale of churns is constantly increasing.

WHEELBARROWS. Our steel and wood wheelbarrows are adapted to all kinds of work of which we have a large assortment at very low prices.

A large stock of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER POTS AND URNS.

— FERTILIZERS, —

Agricultural Salt, our Champion Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate; Lister's best make; Buffalo Honest Phosphate for use on barley, corn, potatoes and wheat, as well as Mapes Potato Fertilizer, all of which have the highest reputation for producing an honest return for the money invested.

Our large trade justifies us in buying our supplies in large quantities, hence we buy at the lowest prices, which enables us to sell at the lowest prices; therefore, it will be to the interest of every farmer in Central Pennsylvania to examine our stock before purchasing

We take great pleasure in entertaining farmers. It does not cost anything to examine the articles we have on exhibition.

McCALMONT & CO.,
Hale Building, Bellefonte, Pa.
Wm. Shortlidge, Robt. McCalmont, } *Business Managers.*
apr93m

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

To The Farmers of Centre County.

I wish to say I will again be among you offering the following farm implements. The Deering Binder and Mowers, the Albright spring tooth cultivator with double row cornplanter and also his sixteen and eighteen spring tooth harrows, the Bissell chilled plows, Hauck and Comstock hay rakes, Bullard hay tedder with one fork outside of each wheel, Superior grain drill with or without fertilizer attachment, the Champion hand cloverseed sower it will save its cost in seed in one season, Buckeye Force pump, Empire steam engine and Thresher, Allentown phosphates, Eclipse steel wagons from a one horse to a heavy lumber wagon. I would say to those who think of buying a new wagon to come to my place at Centre Hill and see the Eclipse steel sample wagon before you buy a wagon, it cant help but please you The Columbia Steel wagon Co offer a challenge of $1000 in their printed circulars to any maker of a line of farm wagons with as many good points as the Eclipse steel wagons, all the wood you will find on the wagon is the bed, wheels, tongue coupling pole and lock bar. Thanking the farmers for their kindness and patronage in the past and trusting they will this coming season give me a part of it as usual.

M. BURKHOLDER,
Centre Hill, Pa

AGENTS wanted to canvass for the sale of our *Home Grown* nursery stock. Our nursery is one of the largest, oldest established and best known in the country. We have all the new and valuable varieties of fruit and ornamental stock. Special and the most liberal terms to reliable men. Unequalled facilities. For terms, address W. & T. SMITH,
GENEVA NURSERY, GENEVA, N. Y.
Steow *Established 1846.*

-o- LYON & CO. -o-

"MONEY SAVERS" FOR THESE TIMES!

A limited quantity of yard wide, extra quality, unbleached Sheeting at 6 cents per yard.

A special lot of good quality and good styles Dress Gingham at 7½ cents per yard.

Beautiful line of fine, Scotch and Zephyr Ginghams from 12½ to 28 cents per yard.

Only one or two Dress Patterns in each piece.

-o- LYON & CO. -o-

- Harper & Kreamer -

Are now carrying the largest stock of general merchandise of any store in the valley and are daily adding new lines to their stock of goods. The

:o: DRY :o: GOODS :o:

department is abundantly supplied with fall and winter wear, purchasing to supply the wants of customers. A large stock of

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

has been received and are open for the inspection of the people. We are making a specialty of clothing and carry a fine assortment, and at prices that will startle you and convice you that we can suit you. Call and inspect it.

Harper & Kreamer's.

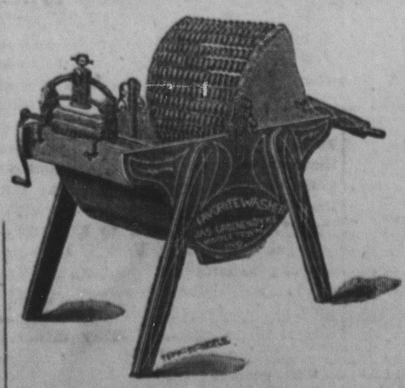
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.



The FAVORITE Washer!

Pride of the Household.

For Simplicity, Strength, Durability, Cheapness and Ecodomy, the Improved Favorite Washer is good all through.

Iron Ears Japanned Galvinized Iron Bottoms makes them rust proof. It has ample capacity. Gives fullest value for every cent it costs. It is worth to you $10, but to introduce will send sample and insure its safe delivery for $5 cash Agents Wanted. Send to the manufacturer and owner.

JAMES GROENENDYKE,
Middletown, Ind.

496m

To Sue for Mining Lands.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Preliminary steps are being taken to institute one of the biggest lawsuits ever known in the history of Chester county. Sixty-five descendants of Joseph Philips will contest for the possession of 496 acres of valuable mining land in Warwick township. They contend that Mr. Philips purchased years ago the mining right for all the land extending from the Falls of French Creek to St. Mary's. The plaintiffs have had writs of ejectment served upon thirty defendants now operating the ore mines in that locality.

A Retired Merchant's Suicide.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Enos V. Garrett, a wealthy retired merchant, shot and instantly killed himself in his bedroom. He rose at the usual time yesterday, and after walking about the house for a few minutes, went to his room. Soon after his housekeeper heard the report of the pistol, and going to the room found Mr. Garrett dead on the floor. Coroner McFadgen held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Refuse the Eight Hour Demand.

PITTSBURG, April 17. — The master builders of Pittsburg and Allegheny had a meeting at the Builders' Exchange last night at which they definitely rejected the demand of the journeymen for an eight hour workday on and after May 1. The probabilities are that the building trades council will at their meeting Saturday night enter upon a proposition to have all the men in their organization join the carpenters in their strike. About 20,000 men will be involved.

Died from Over Exertion.

BOYERTOWN, Pa., April 17.—Henry Hoffman, a wealthy retired farmer, aged 80, residing several miles east of this borough, died suddenly, the result of too great exertion. He assisted in sawing down a large chestnut tree, and soon afterwards complained of feeling unwell. In a short time he was dead.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERNON, Pa., NOV. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., NOV. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was **no cure for it,** he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle and before it was used up my horse was **cured** and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hand and Foot Power Circular Saw.

Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbor, Machine Cut Gears, Center of Table made of Iron.

Send for Catalogue giving full Description and Prices of our HAND and FOOT POWER MACHINERY.

J. N. MARSTON & CO.,
Station A, - - Boston, Mass.

ITALIANS' CLAIMS.

Secretary Blaine's Latest on the New Orleans Affair.

INDEMNITY WAS NOT PROMISED.

Aliens Coming to Our Shores Have No Special Claim for Protection. Those Wronged May Seek Redress Through the Courts—Our Premier Quotes at Length from Webster.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Secretary Blaine's reply to Premier Rudini's last official utterance respecting the Italian incident was completed and handed to Marquis Imperiali Tuesday. Marquis Imperiali's last note, which includes the Rudini dispatch, and Secretary Blaine's reply were given to the press last night.

The Marquis' note includes the dispatch from Rudini, heretofore published, in which the Italian premier urges only prompt action.

Secretary Blaine, in his reply to the Marquis Imperiali's correspondence, says:

You quote in your note part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words: "Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims, in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries." If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that "I did not recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims, in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries." What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration.

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by a violation of treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the president, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian government.

As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion the president recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was secretary of state under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the Spanish consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana, and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition. In consequence of these depredations of the mob upon the property of the Spanish consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, Don Calderon De la Banca, the minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all the losses, both official and personal.

Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish consul was entitled to indemnity, and assured the Spanish minister that if the injured consul, Mr. Laborde, "shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic majesty's government, the officers of this government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy, and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect." But when pressed by the Spanish minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob, in common with American citizens, Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons.

These reasons were to the effect that the consul was entitled to special protection because of his position, while Spanish subjects resident here are entitled only to the protection afforded our own citizens. The consul and the subjects were, however, subsequently indemnified in recognition of certain magnanimous action on the part of Spain towards Americans.

The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster assures to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the constitution. And, as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The widows and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to sue each member of the mob, not only in the state courts, but also before the federal tribunal for the district of Louisiana.

The government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this government and due to the government of Italy to point out certain differences, of which the government of the United States is in honor bound to take notice.

In the case of the mob of 1851 Mr. Webster asserts that "no personal injury was offered to any one;" that "the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters;" that "the mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult;" that "the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to the government of the United States, nor, so far as the government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orleans."

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrences at New Orleans the president directed the attorney general to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana the president can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

The United States did not, by the treaty with Italy, become the insurer of the lives and property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizens, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country, if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries.

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects, who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof, and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice of or information of the threatened danger refused to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the president would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawlessness or by violence. JAMES G. BLAINE.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—Adjt. Gen. McClelland left for Greensburg last night, and the Tenth regiment will be withdrawn from the coke region either today or Saturday.

READING, Pa., April 17.—A number of farmers of this section of the state, having successfully experimented with sugar beet culture last year, intend planting this season on a more extensive scale.

NEW TRIPOLI, Pa., April 15.—Scarlet fever of a severe form is prevalent in this locality. A number of deaths have occurred, and many children are critically ill. Some adults are also affected.

READING, Pa., April 16.—The opening of the trout fishing season has taken hundreds of lovers of the sport from the city to the meadow brooks and mountain streams where the "speckled beauties are known to abound.

TREMONT, Pa., April 15.—Bernard Hentz, aged 21, was struck on the back of the head by a fall of coal in the Short Mountain mines and instantly killed. His skull was crushed. His companions working at the same place escaped unhurt.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 20.—William Lane has been commissioned by the state authorities as a police officer for duty at the Pencoyd Iron works, the scene of the unsettled strike. He was in Norristown yesterday, and subscribed to the oath of office.

READING, Pa., April 17.—There is no diminution in the number of grip cases in this city. There are 132 employes of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad shops laid up. Three sudden deaths from heart failure, superinduced by the grip, occurred here yesterday.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 16.—At the Carlisle presbytery, in session here yesterday, the overture to provide for the appointment of deaconesses, with the same rights and duties as deacons, was defeated by a unanimous vote. Middlespring was selected as the next place of meeting.

TOWER CITY, Pa., April 16.—Joel Matter, one of the oldest residents of this vicinity, died at the age of 74 years. Upon searching his premises a box was found in his cellar containing $760. He was not known to have any considerable amount of money about the house.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 15.—Gen. G. W. Stroh, who has just retired from the office of mayor of this city, was arrested and brought before Squire Weaver on the charge of swearing twenty-seven times. The squire fined him sixty-three cents per oath, or, with costs, $20 in all.

BIRDSBORO, Pa., April 16. — John Francis, a puddler employed by the E. & G. Brooke Iron company, is suffering with terrific burns, and not expected to recover. Through making a misstep he fell into a buggy of molten iron, and before he could be rescued his flesh was burned to the bones.

COATESVILLE, Pa., April 18.—The western express on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and killed Philip Beck and Albert Hookes near Parkesburg. The men had just stepped from between some cars when they were struck by the express. They were both employed in the Parkesburg rolling mill.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 16.—About 100 Italians who had struck work on the Pennsylvania company lines at Lawrence Junction yesterday raided a lot of Americans who had taken their places. The Americans fled and their foreman was seized and thrown into the Mahoning river, barely escaping with his life.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 20.—Edward Johnston, an employe of the Whitney works, intimidated by the strikers, has lost his reason in consequence and is a raving maniac. The strikers threatened his life and property because he would not quit work. Johnston brooded over the matter until his reason was dethroned.

READING, Pa., April 15.—A 7-year-old daughter of Frank Kershnell, residing on Mill street, is in a critical condition, in consequence of a fiendish assault committed, it is alleged, by Powell Schmidt, aged 20 years. The latter was arrested and committed. A crowd of nearly 300 persons followed Schmidt to prison and threatened to lynch him.

ASHLAND, Pa., April 16.—By the shifting of the gear on the hoisting cage at Locust Gap colliery yesterday afternoon John and Phenix Keroskie were perhaps fatally, and Thomas Farrell, Frank Stahl, Peter Duppy, Matthew Boniski, seriously injured. The men were riding up the slope, and when 150 yards from the bottom the gearing shifted, precipitating the cage to the bottom.

LEBANON, Pa., April 16.—Theodore A. Hartman, aged 60 years, hanged himself in his room in the Hartman house, on South Ninth street. He was found hanging from the high head board of his bed, having used one of his suspenders to end his life. Deceased served during the late war in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and was partially paralyzed.

READING, Pa., April 17.—Forty-four members of the Merchants' Protective and Collection association, of this city, have been sued for their dues for the months of December, January, February and March. The association was organized for the collection of bad debts, but upon the publication of the "black list" a number of prosecutions for libel were instituted against the secretary and treasurer.

READING, Pa., April 17.—Mrs. Sabilia Seaman, 25 years old, was evicted from her rooms by Constable Wagner for nonpayment of rent. Her furniture was set out upon the pavement, and all day she guarded it, keeping up her vigils until far into the night. It became evident that the woman was deranged, and she was removed to the Harrisburg Insane asylum. She was back in her rent for two months, which is believed to have preyed upon her mind.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 17.—The spring meeting of Carlisle Presbytery closed yesterday afternoon after one of the most exciting sessions in its history. Strong resolutions against Dr. Briggs were adopted at Wednesday evening's session. The question of selecting a standing committee of presbytery to encourage Christian endeavor societies, after a prolonged debate, was referred to a committee of three to report at the June meeting.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

We have the largest stock of Clothing in Centre County. THEY MUST BE SOLD and we intend to make the price sell them.

Call and see what we can do for you. We will surprise you.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor, - - Bellefonte.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 14, 1890.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 7.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.23.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2.05 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.15 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, (Daily) arriving at Montandon 10 28.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 11 17 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 2.05 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 5.30 p m, Baltimore 4.32 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.15 p m.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
2 15	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 50	5 45
2 25	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	2 00	5 35
2 35		6 30	Biehl	9 00		5 25
2 40		6 35	Vicksburg	8 55		5 20
2 50		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		5 10
3 05		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 55
3 14		7 08	Laureiton	8 17		4 46
3 48		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		4 12
4 00		7 53	Coburn	7 30		4 00
4 08		8 01	Zerby	7 21		3 52
4 17		8 10	Rising Spring	7 12		3 43
4 25		8 18	Penn Cave	7 05		3 35
4 30		8 24	Centre Hall	6 58		3 28
4 37		8 32	Gregg	6 51		3 23
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 43		3 16
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 38		3 11
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 34		3 07
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 29		3 03
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 19		2 53
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 14		2 49
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 10		2 45

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 1.35 p m, 6.00 p m, and 7 45 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't.

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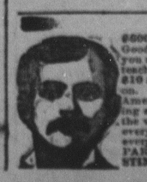

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REV DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The plague of Crime."

TEXT: *"All the waters that were in the river were turned to blood."*—Exodus vii., 20.

Among all the Egyptian plagues none could have been worse than this. The Nile is the wealth of Egypt. Its fish the food, its waters the irrigation of garden and fields. Its condition decides the prosperity or the doom of the empire. What happens to the Nile happens to all Egypt. And now in the text that great river is incarnadined. It is a red gash across an empire. In poetic license we speak of wars which turn the rivers into blood. But my text is not a poetic license. It was a fact, a great crimson, appalling condition described. The Nile rolling deep of blood. Can you imagine a more awful plague?

The modern plague which nearest corresponds with that is the plague of crime in all our cities. It halts not for bloodshed. It shrinks from no carnage. It bruises and cuts and strikes down and destroys. It revels in the blood of body and soul, this plague of crime rampant for ages, and never bolder or more rampant than now.

The annual police reports of these cities as I examine them are to me more suggestive than Dante's Inferno, and all Christian people as well as reformers need to awaken to a present and tremendous duty. If you want this "Plague of Crime" to stop there are several kinds of persons you need to consider. First, the public criminals. You ought not to be surprised that these people make up a large portion in many communities. The vast majority of the criminals who take ship from Europe come into our own port. In 1869, of the forty-nine thousand people who were incarcerated in the prisons of the country thirty-two thousand were of foreign birth. Many of them were the very desperadoes of society, oozing into the slums of our city, waiting for an opportunity to riot and steal and debauch, joining the large gang of American thugs and cut-throats.

There are in this cluster of cities—New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn—four thousand people whose entire business in life is to commit suicide. That is as much their business as jurisprudence or medicine or merchandise is your business. To it they bring all their energies of body, mind and soul, and they look upon the intervals which they spend in prison as so much unfortunate loss of time, just as you look upon an attack of influenza and rheumatism which fasten you in the house for a few days. It is their lifetime business to pick pockets and blow up safes and shoplift and ply the panel game, and they have as much pride of skill in their business as you have in yours when you upset the argument of an opposing counsel, or cure a gunshot fracture which other surgeons have given up, or foresee a turn in the market as you buy goods just before they go up twenty per cent. It is their business to commit crime, and I do not suppose that once in a year the thought of the immorality strikes them.

Added to these professional criminals, American and foreign, there are a large class of men who are more or less industrious in crime. In one year the police in this cluster of cities arrested ten thousand people for theft, and ten thousand for assault and battery, and fifty thousand for intoxication. Drunkenness is responsible for much of the theft, since it confuses a man's ideas of property, and he gets his hands on things that do not belong to him. Rum is responsible for much of the assault and battery, inspiring men to sudden bravery, which they must demonstrate though it be on the face of the next gentleman.

Ten million dollars' worth of property stolen in this cluster of cities in one year! You cannot, as good citizens, be independent of that fact. It will touch your pocket, since I have to give you the fact that these three cities pay about eight million dollars' worth of taxes a year to arraign, try and support the criminal population. You help to pay the board of every criminal, from the sneak thief that snatches a spool of cotton up to some man who swamps a bank. More than that, it touches your heart in the moral depression of the community. You might as well think to stand in a closely confined room where there are fifty people and yet not breathe the vitiated air, as to stand in a community where there is such a great multitude of the depraved without somewhat being contaminated. What is the fire that burns your store down compared with the conflagration which consumes your morals? What is the theft of the gold and silver from your money safe compared with the theft of your children's virtue?

We are all ready to arraign criminals. We shout at the top of our voice, "Stop thief!" and when the police get on the track we come out, hatless and in our slippers, and assist in the arrest. We come around the bawling ruffian and hustle him off to justice, and when he gets in prison what do we do for him? With great gusto we put on the handcuffs and the hopples; but what preparation are we making for the day when the handcuffs and the hopples come off? Society seems to say to these criminals, "Villain, go in there and rot," when it ought to say, "You are an offender against the law, but we mean to give you an opportunity to repent; we mean to help you. Here are Bibles and tracts and Christian influences. Christ died for you. Look and live."

Vast improvements have been made by introducing industries into the prison; but we want something more than hammers and shoe lasts to reclaim these people. Aye, we want more than sermons on the Sabbath day. Society must impress these men with the fact that it does not enjoy their suffering, and that it is attempting to reform and elevate them. The majority of criminals suppose that society has a grudge against them, and they in turn have a grudge against society.

They are harder in heart and more infuriate when they come out of jail than when they went in. Many of the people who go to prison go again and again and again. Some years ago, of fifteen hundred prisoners who during the year had been in Sing Sing, four hundred had been there before. In a house of correction in the country, where during a certain reach of time there had been five thousand people, more than three thousand had been there before. So, in one case the prison, and in the other the house of correction, left them just as bad as they were before.

The secretary of one of the benevolent societies of New York says a lad fifteen years of age had spent three years of his life in prison, and he said to the lad, "What have they done for you to make you better?" "Well," replied the lad, "the first time I was brought up before the judge he said, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.' And then I committed a crime again, and I was brought up before the same judge, and he said, 'You rascal!' And after a while I committed some other crime, and I was brought before the same judge, and he said, 'You ought to be hanged.'" That was all they had done for him in the way of reformation and salvation. "Oh," you say, "these people are incorrigible." I suppose there are hundreds of persons this day lying in the prison bunks who would leap up at the prospect of reformation if society would only allow them a way into decency and respectability.

"Oh," you say, "I have no patience with these rogues." I ask you in reply, how much better would you have been under the same circumstances? Suppose your mother had been a blasphemer and your father a sot, and you had started life with a body stuffed with evil proclivities, and you had spent much of your time in a cellar amid obscenities and cursing, and if at ten years of age you had been compelled to go out and steal, battered and banged at night if you came in without any spoils, and suppose your early manhood and womanhood had been covered with rags and filth, and decent society had turned its back upon you, and left you to consort with vagabonds and wharf rats—how much better would you have been? I have no sympathy with that executive clemency which would let crime un loose, or which would sit in the gallery of a court room weeping because some hard-hearted wretch is brought to justice; but I do say that the safety and life of the community demand more potential influences in behalf of public offenders.

In some of the city prisons the air is like that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. I have visited prisons where, as the air swept through the wicket, it almost knocked me down. No sunlight. Young men who had committed their first crime crowded in among old offenders. I saw in one prison a woman, with a child almost blind, who had been arrested for the crime of poverty, who was waiting until the slow law could take her to the almshouse, where she rightfully belonged; but she was thrust in there with her child amid the most abandoned wretches of the town. Many of the offenders in that prison slept on the floor, with nothing but a vermin-covered blanket over them. Those people crowded and wan and wasted and half suffocated and infuriated. I said to the men, "How do you stand it here?" "God knows," said one man, "we have to stand it." Oh, they will pay you when they get out. Where they burned down one house they will burn three. They will strike deeper the assassin's knife. They are this minute plotting worse burglaries.

Some of the city jails are the best places I know of to manufacture footpads, vagabonds and cutthroats. Yale College is not so well calculated to make scholars, nor Harvard so well calculated to make scientists, nor Princeton so well calculated to make theologians, as many of our jails are calculated to make criminals. All that those men do not know of crime after they have been in that dungeon for some time, Satanic machination cannot teach them. In the insufferable stench and sickening surroundings of such places there is nothing but disease for the body, idiocy for the mind, and death for the soul. Stifled air and darkness and vermin never turned a thief into an honest man.

We want men like John Howard and Sir William Blackstone and women like Elizabeth Fry to do for the prisons of the United States what those people did in other days for the prisons of England. I thank God for what Isaac T. Hopper and Dr. Wines and Mr. Harris and scores of others have done in the way of prison reform, but we want something more radical before will come the blessing of him who said, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

Again, in your effort to arrest this plague of crime you need to consider untrustworthy officials. "Woe unto thee, O land, when thy king is a child, and thy princes drink in the morning." It is a great calamity to a city when bad men get into public authority. Why was it that in New York there was such unparalleled crime between 1866 and 1871? It was because the judges of police in that city at that time for the most part were as corrupt as the vagabonds that came before them for trial. Those were the days of high carnival for election frauds, assassination and forgery. We had all kinds of rings. There was one man during those years that got one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in one year for serving the public.

It is no compliment to public authority when we have in all the cities of the country, walking abroad, men and women notorious for criminality unwhipped of justice. They are pointed out to you in the street day by day. There you find what are called the "fences," the men who stand between the thief and the honest man, sheltering the thief, and at a great price handing over the goods to the owner to whom they belonged. There you will find those who are called the "skinners," the men who hover around Wall street, with great sleight of hand in bonds and stocks. There you find the funeral thieves, the people who go and sit down and mourn with families and pick their pockets. And there you find the "confidence men," who borrow money of you because they have a dead child in the house and want to bury it, when they never had a house or family; or they want to go to England and get a large property there, and they want you to pay their way and they will send the money back by the very next mail.

There are the "harbor thieves," the "shoplifters," the "pickpockets," famous all over the cities. Hundreds of them with their faces in the Rogues' Gallery, yet doing nothing for the last five or ten years but defraud society and escape justice. When these people go unarrested and unpunished it is putting a high premium upon vice and saying to the young criminals of this country, "What a safe thing it is to be a great criminal!" Let the law swoop upon them. Let it be known in this country crime will have no quarter; that the detectives are after it; that the police club is being brandished; that the iron door of the prison is being opened; that the judge is ready to call on the case. Too great leniency to criminals is too great severity to society.

Again in your effort to arrest this plague of crime, you need to consider the idle population. Of course I do not refer to people who are getting old, or to the sick or to those who cannot get work, but I tell you to look out for those athletic men and women who will not work. When the French nobleman was asked why he kept busy when he had so large a property, he said, "I keep on engraving so I may not hang myself." I do not care who the man is, you cannot afford to be idle. It is from the idle classes that the criminal classes are made up. Character, like water, gets putrid if it stands still too long. Who can wonder that in this world, where there is so much to do, and all the hosts of earth and heaven and hell are plunging into the conflict and angels are flying and God is at work and the universe is a-quake with the marching and countermarching, that God lets His indignation fall upon a man who chooses idleness.

I have watched these do-nothings who spend their time stroking their beard and retouching their toilet and criticising industrious people, and pass their days and nights in barrooms and club houses, lounging and smoking and chewing and card-playing. They are not only useless, but they are dangerous. How hard it is for them to while away the hours! Alas, for them! If they do not know how to while away an hour, what will they do when they have all eternity on their hands! These men for a while smoke the best cigars and wear the best clothes and move in the highest spheres, but I have noticed that very soon they come down to the prison, the almshouse, or stop at the gallows.

The police stations of this cluster of cities furnish annually between two and three hundred thousand lodgings. For the most part these two and three hundred thousand lodgings are furnished to able bodied men and women—people as able to work as you and I are. When they are received no longer at one police station because they are "repeaters" they go to some other station and so they keep moving around. They get their food at house doors, stealing what they can lay their hands on in the front basement while the servant is spreading the bread in the back basement. They will not work. Time and again, in the country districts, they have wanted hundreds and thousands of laborers. These men will not go. They do not want to work. I have tried them. I have set them to sawing wood in my cellar to see whether they wanted to work. I offered to pay them well for it. I have heard the saw going for about three minutes, and then I went down, and lo! the wood, but no saw! They are the pest of society, and they stand in the way of the Lord's poor who ought to be helped, and must be helped, and will be helped.

While there are thousands of industrious men who cannot get any work, these men who do not want any work come in and make that plea. I am in favor of the restoration of the old fashioned whipping post for just this one class of men who will not work—sleeping at night at public expense in the station house; during the day getting their food at your doorstep. Imprisonment does not scare them. They would like it. Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing would be a comfortable home for them. They would have no objection to the almshouse, for they like thin soup, if they cannot get mock turtle.

I propose this for them: On one side of them put some healthy work; on the other side put a rawhide, and let them take their choice. I like for that class of people the scant bill of fare that Paul wrote out for the Thessalonian loafers, "If any work not, neither should he eat." By what law of God or man is it right that you and I should toil day in and day out, until our hands are blistered and our arms ache and our brain gets numb, and then be called upon to support what in the United States are about two million loafers. They are a very dangerous class. Let the public authorities keep their eyes on them.

Again, among the uprooting classes I place the oppressed poor. Poverty to a certain extent is chastening, but after that, when it drives a man to the wall, and he hears his children cry in vain for bread, it sometimes makes him desperate. I think that there are thousands of honest men lacerated into vagabondism. There are men crushed under burdens for which they are not half paid. While there is no excuse for criminality, even in oppression, I state it as a simple fact that much of the scoundrelism of the community is consequent upon ill-treatment. There are many men and women battered and bruised and stung until the hour of despair has come, and they stand with the ferocity of a wild beast which, pursued until it can run no longer, turns round, foaming and bleeding, to fight the hounds.

There is a vast underground New York and Brooklyn life that is appalling and shameful. It wallows and steams with putrefaction. You go down the stairs, which are wet and decayed with filth, and at the bottom you find the poor victims on the floor, cold, sick, three-fourths dead, slinking into a still darker corner under the gleam of the lantern of the police. There has not been a breath of fresh air in that room for five years, literally. The broken sewer empties its contents upon them, and they lie at night in the swimming filth. There they are, men, women, children; black, whites; Mary Magdalen without her repentance, and Lazarus without his God. These are "the dives" into which the pickpockets and the thieves go, as well as a great many who would like a different life but cannot get it.

These places are the sores of the city, which bleed perpetual corruption. They are the underlying volcano that threatens us with a Caracas earthquake. It rolls and roars and surges and heaves and rocks and blasphemes and digs, and there are only two outlets for it—the police court and the Potter's field. In other words, they must either go to prison or to hell. Oh, you never saw it, you say. You never will see it until on the day when those staggering wretches shall come up in the light of the judgment throne, and while all hearts are being revealed, God will ask you what you did to help them.

There is another layer of poverty and destitution not so squalid, but almost as helpless. You hear the incessant wailing for bread and clothes and fire. Their eyes are sunken. Their cheek bones stand out. Their hands are damp with slow consumption. Their flesh is puffed up with dropsies. Their breath is like that of the charnel house. They hear the roar of the wheels of fashion overhead and the gay laughter of men and maidens and wonder why God gave to others so much and to them so little. Some of them thrust into an infidelity like that of the poor German girl who, when told in the midst of her wretchedness that God was good, said: "No; no good God. Just look at me. No good God."

In this cluster of cities whose cry of want I interpret there are said to be, as far as I can figure it up from the reports, about three hundred thousand honest poor who are dependent upon individual, city and State charities. If all their voices could come up at once it would be a groan that would shake the foundations of the city and bring all earth and heaven to the rescue. But for the most part it suffers unexpressed. It sits in silence gnashing its teeth and sucking the blood of its own arteries waiting for the judgment day. Oh, I should not wonder if on that day it would be found out that some of us had some things that belonged to them, some extra garment which might have made them comfortable in cold days; some bread thrust into the ash barrel that might have appeased their hunger for a little while; some wasted candle or gas jet that might have kindled up their darkness; some fresco on the ceiling that would have given them a roof; some jewel which, brought to that orphan girl in time, might have kept her from being crowded off the precipices to an unclean life; some New Testament that would have told them of Him who "came to seek that which was lost."

Oh, this wave of vagrancy and hunger and nakedness that dashes against our front door step! If the roofs of all the houses of destitution could be lifted so we could look down into them just as God looks, whose nerves would be strong enough to stand it? And yet there they are. The fifty thousand sewing women in these three cities, some of them in hunger and cold, working night after night, until sometimes the blood spurts from nostril and lips.

How well their grief was voiced by that despairing woman who stood by her invalid husband and invalid child, and said to the city missionary: "I am down hearted. Everything's against us; and then there are other things." "What other things?" said the city missionary. "Oh," she replied, "my sin." "What do you mean by that?" "Well," she said, "I never hear or see anything good. It's work from Monday morning till Saturday night, and then when Sunday comes I can't go out, and I walk the floor, and it makes me tremble to think that I have got to meet God. Oh, sir, it's so hard for us. We have to work so, and then we have so much trouble, and then we are getting along so poorly; and see this wee little thing growing weaker and weaker; and then to think we are not getting nearer to God, but floating away from Him. Oh, sir, I do wish I was ready to die."

I should not wonder if they had a good deal better time than we in the future, to make up for the fact that they had such a bad time here. It would be just like Jesus to say: "Come up and take the highest seats. You suffered with Me on earth; now be glorified with Me in heaven." Oh, thou weeping One of Bethany! Oh, thou dying One of the cross! Have mercy on the starving, freezing, homeless poor of these great cities!

I have preached this sermon for four or five practical reasons: Because I want you to know who are the uprooting classes of society. Because I want you to be more discriminating in your charities. Because I want your hearts open with generosity, and your hands open with charity. Because I want you to be made the sworn friends of all city evangelization, and all newsboys' lodging houses, and all children's aid societies, and Dorcas societies, under the skilful manipulation of wives and mothers and sisters and daughters; let the spare garments of your wardrobes be fitted to the limbs of the wan and shivering. I should not wonder if that hat that you give should come back a jeweled coronet, or if that garment that you hand out from your wardrobe should mysteriously be whitened, and somehow wrought into the Saviour's own robe, so in the last day He would run His hand over it and say, "I was naked and ye clothed Me." That would be putting your garments to glorious uses.

But more than that, I have preached the sermon because I thought in the contrast you would see how very kindly God had dealt with you, and I thought that thousands of you would go to your comfortable homes and sit at your well-filled tables and at the warm registers, and look at the round faces of your children, and that then you would burst into tears at the review of God's goodness to you, and that you would go to your room and lock the door and kneel down and say:

"O Lord, I have been an ingrate; make me Thy child. O Lord, there are so many hungry and unclad and unsheltered to-day, I thank Thee that all my life Thou hast taken such good care of me. O, Lord, there are so many sick and crippled children to-day, I thank Thee mine are well—some of them on earth, some of them in heaven. Thy goodness, O Lord, breaks me down. Take me once and forever. Sprinkled as I was many years ago at the altar, while my mother held me, now I consecrate my soul to Thee in a fuller baptism of repenting tears.

"For sinners, Lord, Thou cam'st to bleed,
And I'm a sinner vile indeed;
Lord, I believe Thy grace is free,
O magnify that grace to me."

A RECIPE FOR A DAY.

Take a little dash of water cold
And a little leaven of prayer,
And a little bit of sunshine gold
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment
And a thought for kith and kin,
And then, as your prime ingredient,
A plenty of work thrown in.

But spice it all with the essence of love
And a little whiff of play,
Let a wise old book and a glance above
Complete the well-made day.

—*Selected.*

EVERY-DAY TABLE RULES.

We have lessons upon all sides for the buying, preparing, and serving of food; but how to manage the dishes, and how to eat properly is also very necessary knowledge. A confused, badly-served meal is a ruined one, no matter how choice or how daintily cooked.

Before the meal is announced, let the glasses be filled at each plate, and the pitcher of water left upon the table.

If only the family are present, mother will be helped first, and the children in turn according to their ages.

I consider it in better taste for no one to commence eating until all are served; but at the present time, it is a matter of choice on the part of each person, and, as a rule eating begins as soon as the plate reaches one.

If soup is first, when through, let the servant bring a small Japan server, and going to the right of each person, collect all the spoons; then, in the same manner, only on a round server, let her take all the soup plates, holding the server firmly in one hand, and piling the plates in order.

Now the dinner should be brought on, and helped in the same order as the soup. Should you desire to be helped twice from any one dish, in passing back your plate place the knife and fork on the side, but never take them off or rest then on the table cloth.

Never ask a person at your table to "have more" of anything. It is entirely out of place and very inelegant; rather, "Can I serve you with some chicken?" etc.

When the dinner is finished, and before the dessert is brought on, let the servant remove the platters, vegetable dishes, bread tray, butter dish, etc.; then let all the knives, forks, and spoons be removed on the small server; then let the individual butter dishes, salvers; and small dishes, if used for vegetables (though all vegetables are served now on the plate with your meat), be removed in the same manner, after the plates have been carried out.

It is almost impossible to keep house without a quantity of these small servers or trays. You will see, if you stop to think, what a convenient and neat way it is; for really the dishes are "picked up" and ready to wash, and all of a kind together. It also protects silver knives, forks and spoons from being marred.

After the dinner has been removed, the table should be crumbed before bringing on the dessert.

If tea or coffee be served with the dinner, remove the cups and saucers. If "after dinner" coffee is served, bring it on after dessert, or just before leaving the table. In many houses it is served in the drawing-room or library directly after leaving the table; but this is more a foreign custom, and finds little favor in this country.

Should you have guests for dinner, let the host take in the lady you wish to honor; or if there is no distinction to be made, then the eldest lady, to whom deference should always be paid. The host and lady should enter the dining-room first, placing the lady at his right hand at the table, the other guests should follow, and the hostess always last, with the gentleman she wishes to show the most favor, or the husband of the lady the host has at his right.

When a table is served, the servant should always pass all dishes on the left of each person, so leaving the right hand free, and thus avoid awkwardness on the part of the person served. No one should leave the table until the hostess rises, which is a signal for all to do the same.—*Helen M. Burbank in The Household.*

Hot Water Relieves Thirst.

It is a mistake to believe that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks, as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and so create thirst. Experience shows it to be a fact that hot drinks relieve thirst and "cool off" the body when it is in an abnormally heated condition better than ice-cold drinks. It is far better and safer to avoid the free use of drinks below sixty degrees; in fact, a higher temperature is to be preferred; and those who are much troubled with thirst will do well to try the advantage to be derived from hot drinks, instead of cold fluids to which they have been accustomed. Hot drinks also have the advantage of aiding digestion, instead of causing debility of the stomach and bowels.

MISS Phœbe Couzins, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, receives a salary of $2,000, which is quite out of proportion with the very generous sum received by the Secretary of the National Commission.

A WOMAN'S agricultural school is one of the new English projects. Practical instruction in poultry raising and dairy farming on the Devonshire principle will be the principal branches taught.

MISS Annie Patterson a woman doctor of music, conducted a Mendelssohn concert in Dublin in the most approved form. She also took part in the performance with the musical doctors of the sterner sex.

MRS. OLIVE THORNE MILLER, who is a devoted member of several New York and Brooklyn women's clubs, has prepared a little book which she calls "The Woman's Club: a Practical Guide and Manual." In this she gives descriptions of different kinds of women's clubs, with directions for the organization of such bodies, and a model of a constitution. She has endeavored to make the work as complete and as helpful as possible.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1891.

Nineveh Brought to Repentance.

LESSON TEXT.

(Jonah 3: 1-10. Memory verses: 9, 10.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Sinning and Serving.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Godliness is profitable unto all things.* – 1 Tim. 4 : 8.

LESSON TOPIC: *Returning to the Lord.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Warning, vs. 1-4.
2. Return, vs. 5-9.
3. Pardon, v. 10.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The men of Nineveh shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: for they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and, behold, a greater than Jonas is here.*—Luke 11 : 32.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Jonah 3 : 1-10. Returning to the Lord.
T.—Jonah 4 : 1-11. Error reproved.
W.—Isa. 55 : 1-13. Return to the Lord invited.
T.—Mal. 3 : 1-18. Return to the Lord invited.
F.—Deut. 3 : 1-20. Return to the Lord rewarded.
S.—1 Sam. 7 : 1-12. Return to the Lord rewarded.
S.—Hos. 14 : 1-9. Return to the Lord urged.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. WARNING.

I. The Gracious Jehovah:

The word....came....saying, Arise....and preach (2).
I will hear; for I am gracious (Exod. 22 : 27).
Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious (Neh. 9 : 17).
Hath God forgotten to be gracious? (Psa. 77 : 9).
I knew that thou art a gracious God (Jonah 4 : 2).

II. The Great City:

Nineveh was an exceeding great city (3).
He went forth into Assyria, and builded Nineveh (Gen. 10 : 11).
Go to Nineveh, that great city (Jonah 1 : 2).
Nineveh was....of three days' journey (Jonah 3 : 3).
Wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern (Jonah 4 : 11).

III. The Solemn Warning:

Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown (4).
Up, get you out;....the Lord will destroy the city (Gen. 19: 14).
Get you up,....that I may consume them (Num. 16: 45).
Cry against it: for their wickedness is come up (Jonah 1: 2).
He will miserably destroy those miserable men (Matt. 21: 41).

1. "The word of the Lord came unto Jonah the second time." (1) An authoritative message; (2) A disregarded message; (3) A repeated message; (4) A saving message.
2. "Preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." (1) The preacher; (2) The hearers; (3) The message; (4) The Author.—Preaching (1) From God; (2) By Jonah; (3) To Nineveh; (4) For salvation.
3. "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." (1) An appointed doom; (2) A gracious probation.

II. RETURN.

I. Faith:

The people of Nineveh believed God (5).
Anger also went up;....because they believed not (Psa. 78: 21, 22).
I told you earthly things, and ye believed not (John 3: 12).
He that disbeleveth shall be condemned (Mark 16: 16).
He that cometh to God must believe (Heb. 11: 6).

II. Repentance:

They proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth (5).
The king....covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes (Jonah 3: 6).
They repented at the preaching of Jonah (Matt. 12: 41).
Except ye repent, ye shall all in like manner perish (Luke 13; 3).
Repent ye, and be baptized every one of you (Acts 2: 38).

III. Supplication:

Let them cry mightily unto God (8).
Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us (1 Sam. 7: 8).
They cry unto the Lord,....and he saveth them (Psa. 107: 19).
Sanctify a fast,....and cry unto the Lord (Joel 1: 14).
Who knoweth whether God will not turn? (Jonah 3: 9).

1. "The people of Nineveh believed God." (1) A sinful nation; (2) A stirring rebuke; (3) A sincere faith; (4) A generous pardon.
2. "Let them cry mightily unto God." (1) Sin; (2) Faith; (3) Penitence; (4) Prayer; (5) Pardon.
3. "Let them turn every one from his evil way." (1) Evil ways to be abandoned; (2) Unanimous action to be rendered.

III. PARDON.

I. God's Interest in Man's Affairs:

And God saw their works (10).
The eyes of the Lord run to and fro (2 Chron. 16: 99).
His eyes are upon the ways of a man (Job 34: 21).
The eyes of the Lord are in every place (Prov. 15: 3).
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous (1 Pet. 3: 12).

II. Man's Abandonment of Evil Ways:

Put away the evil of your doings (Isa. 1: 16).
Let the wicked forsake his way (Isa. 55: 7).
Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways (Ezek. 33: 11).
Enter ye in by the narrow gate (Matt. 7: 13).

III. God's Withholding of Evil Consequences:

The evil, which he said he would do;....he did it not (10).
He will have mercy upon him (Isa. 55: 7).
If that nation....turn from their evil, I will repent (Jer. 18: 8).
The Lord repenteth concerning this; It shall not be (Amos 7: 3).
Should not I have pity on Nineveh? (Jonah 4: 11).

1. "God saw their works." (1) The works of men; (2) The observations of God.—(1) Men's works; (2) God's sight.
2. "They turned from their evil way." (1) Their evil career; (2) Their decisive turn; (3) Their new outlook.
3. "God repented of the evil." (1) Repentance as an act of man; (2) Repentance as an act of God.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

FRUITS OF REPENTANCE.

Demanded (Matt. 3 : 8 ; Acts 26 : 20).
Humility (2 Chron. 7 : 14 ; Jas. 4 : 9, 10).
Confession (Lev. 26 : 40-42 ; Job 33 : 27, 28).
Faith (Matt. 21 : 32 ; Mark 1 : 15).
Prayer (1 Kings 8 : 33, 34; Acts 8 : 22).
Conversion (Acts 3 : 19 ; Acts 26 : 20).
Enlarged zeal (2 Cor. 7 : 10, 11).
A gift of God (Acts 11 : 18 ; 2 Tim. 2 : 25).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The second chapter of the Book of Jonah contains the prayer of Jonah "unto the Lord his God out of the fish's belly." The penitent and humble prayer was answered, and, at the command of Jehovah, the fish "vomited out Jonah upon the dry land." The lesson follows.

PLACES.—It is not stated where Jonah was when the second message came to him. Probably he returned at once to Gathhepher, his home. Nineveh is first mentioned in Genesis 10 : 11. According to the Revised Version, its founder was Nimrod ("he went forth into Assyria, and builded Nineveh," etc.) So the margin of the Authorized Version also. It became the capital city of Assyria, but may not have been so at the time Jonah visited it. It was destroyed in B. C. 625 or 606. Recent discoveries confirm the biblical statements respecting its size and magnificence. It was situated on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite the town now called Mosul. There is some discussion as to how much of the extended group of ruins belonged to the city in the days of Jonah, but nothing has been found to militate against the truthfulness of the biblical statements.

TIME.—Probably not long after the date of the last lesson. Some place all the events of the book in the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II.

PERSONS.—Jonah, the king and people of Nineveh. The name of the king is not given, and the uncertainty as to the exact date and other circumstances prevent an identification with any of the kings of Assyria, a list of whom has been recovered.

INCIDENTS.—The word of the Lord comes to Jonah a second time, the command being even more pronounced. The prophet obeys. Entering the great city one day's journey, he proclaims its destruction in forty days. The people believe, and proclaim a fast. Even the king puts on sack-cloth, and issues a proclamation forbidding all to eat or drink, and commanding penitence and prayer. Their penitence is recognized, and the threatened evil is withheld.

PERSONAL.

AMONG the really distinguished artists in the woman's world is Miss Ottilie Bode of London, who is the proud possessor of the golden star given by the Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides being a gifted painter of flowers, landscapes, and figures, she is an accomplished linguist as well. French, German, Dutch and English are equally familiar to her, and in her little salon, whose walls she has decorated with bunches of wild flowers and trailing vines, she discusses the latest novel in any language or the latest scientific or philosophical work in any tongue.

ITALY has a great organization of industrious women, of which Queen Marguerite is the honorary President. It is one of the most remarkable associations of the day, composed of the most eminent women in Rome, and before it twice each week, the most celebrated orators of the day lecture on subjects on the education and advancement of women. Among its members are the Countess Giglucci, for whom Rossini wrote his "Stabat Mater;" the Countess Lovatelli, the most distinguished literary woman in Rome and the only woman member of the German Institute of Archæology; Signora Mancini, who has translated "The Cricket on the Hearth" into Italian and written many romances, and Louisa Sarardo, who is devoted to historical researches.

THE Chicago woman health inspectors are demonstrating the wisdom of their appointment by faithful service. There are five of these women employed at a salary of $1,000 a year, and empowered with police authority to enforce their recommendations. They wear a badge of authority, a star, which is usually concealed until its exhibition is necessary in obstinate cases. Their special duty is, of course the inspection of the sanitary condition of the places where woman and children are employed.

SEVERAL statues of noted women are now being completed to be set in public places in commemoration of the services accomplished for the world. Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland) is engaged in procuring funds for Mary, the mother of Washington. Queen Isabella of Spain is to have a statue in Chicago, and Susan B. Anthony's sculptured likeness is to be completed some time within the year.

The principle of the compressed paper car wheels, which are so widely used throughout the world, is applied in France to the manufacture of pulleys for power transmission. The pulleys are said to be very light, cheap and serviceable in every respect.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

It is said that 2500 women in the United States hold diplomas from medical college, either American or European.

One Thousand Dollars.

I will forfeit the above amount, if I fail to prove that Floraplexion is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Biliousness. It is a certain cure, and affords immediate relief in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. Floraplexion builds up the weak system and cures where other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it and get well. Valuable book, "Things Worth Knowing," also, sample bottle sent free; all charges prepaid. Address Franklin Hart, 88 Warren street, New York.

The complaint from London is that dresses are growing longer and more inconvenient, and the dress suspender is coming into use.

"What it costs" must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines positive economy with great medicinal power It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar."

The fashion of wearing tan-colored shoes will be prolonged. Ribbons and slippers will have a gorgeous run for home, seaside and country.

For 24 years Dobbins' Electric Soap has been *imitated* by unscrupulous soap makers. *Why?* Because it is *best of all* and has an immense sale. Be sure and get *Dobbins'* and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

A new rolling mill in the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany, is probably larger than any other in the world. It will roll plate about twenty-eight inches thick and nearly twelve feet wide. The rolls are of steel. Each pair in their rough state weighed 100,000 pounds.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. *Sold only in boxes.*

The Hungarian Minister of Commerce has under consideration a plan for the fastest train in the world, to be run on an electric railway, and to carry passengers from Vienna to Budapesth, 156 mile, in two hours and a half.

A King in the Family.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure for colds, coughs, croup and pneumonia has no rival. Cures without nauseau or any disarrangement. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FASHION NOTES.

Dress skirts of a fashionable length trail on the ground. It is to be hoped that the mode will not be generally adopted.

Very broad black borders on cards and note paper as an indication of the extent of mourning is in the very worst taste.

The Richelieu embroidery — fine, open worked patterns on ecru batiste —is a trimming of distinction for summer gowns.

The steamer blanket used by ladies this year is in the shape of a long circular cloak, which covers them from head to foot.

Straw poke bonnets are of sufficient size to shade the face. Large loops of ribbon, in which there are nests of flowers, trim the crown.

The Elephant's Ear is the name given to the fine, thin flat sponge which is sold to women who seek new methods of taking particular care of their complexions.

The simplicity of the style in dress this season is a great satisfaction to those ladies who do not like to appear old fashioned and still who object to the complicated and burdensome in women's gowns.

If a savage were suddenly to find himself in the midst of a number of fashionable ladies ready for a walk he would think their long-handled parasols equipped them for war and would run for his life.

There is a new and important change in the mode of a lady's carrying her parasol when she is driving. The hand which holds it has the index finger pointed upwards on the stick. Any variation of this rule admits the possibility that she does not belong to the original 400.

Poisoned.

Two little girls were recently poisoned in a remarkable manner. They were playing around the yard, and ate some red roses. Both were taken violently ill in a short time, and the older girl died that night. The younger lingered in great agony until next morning, and then died. Investigation showed that the roses were full of little green insects, and these were supposed by the physicians to have been poison. The girls were seven and six years old respectively. People who have acquired the Nebuchadnezzar-like habit of munching growing things wherever found, should take a timely warning from this sad calamity.

"Jane, the biscuits were like lumps of lead this morning."

"Yes'm, I know that, but then I heard you say the master had to have a heavy breakfast before going to business."

Beavers and otters are still trapped in Northern New York in large numbers.

Pyrogranite is a new brick, of Russian origin, that is being tried by English builders. It is made from a combination of fusible and infusible clay, and is strong and hard resistin a crushing force of five and one-half tons per square inch. It takes a high polish, and the clay may be mixed to give a great variety of colors.

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have $24.25 clear money. I am charmed with the business. I bought my Plater from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for $3, and feel confident if people knew how cheap they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry there is to plate; and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

It is said that a Chinaman never goes crazy.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay, wife of the bonanza king, recently gave a reception in London, England at which tea worth $120 a pound was served.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

It is said that the Queen of Sweden, who suffers from shattered nerves, finds relief and ease in working like a housemaid and digging in her garden.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

If the sun were a hollow air ball, it would take 1 331;000 globes the size of the earth to fill it.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Koch's lymph is a clear reddish-brown fluid.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular

Queen's College, Oxford, England, recently celebrated the 550th anniversary of its foudation.

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York.

A worn-out Stomach.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, Radway's Ready Relief will afford instant ease.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

$100 per month and expenses to sell Nursery Stock. Hustlers wanted now. O. D. Gunns, Syracuse, N. Y.

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He who waits for an inactive liver to do its work, exposes himself to all the diseases that come from tainted blood. Don't wait! Languor and loss of appetite warn you that graver ills are close behind. You can keep them from coming; you can cure them if they've come—with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the only blood and liver medicine that's *guaranteed*, in every case, to benefit or cure. Your money back if it doesn't. Thus, you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases. Scrofulous affections, as fever-sores, hip-joint disease, swellings and tumors yield to its superior alterative properties.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT; for more than *forty years* I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., by mail, 5 bottles, Express paid, $1. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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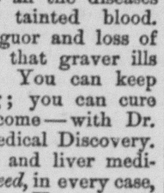

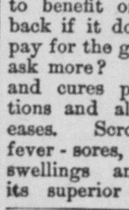

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from **CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES,** may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other*

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while Teething, for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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Criticisms on two recent Memory Systems. Ready about April 1st. Full Tables of Contents forwarded only to those who send stamped directed envelope. Also Prospectus POST FREE of the Loisettian Art of Never Forgetting. Address Prof. LOISETTE, 257 Fifth Ave., New York.

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GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Send for sample. FREE. DR. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.... **CURED TO STAY CURED.** WRITE TO HAROLD MAYES, M.D. A NEW DEPARTURE BUFFALO N.Y.

Longman & Martinez PAINT. IS THE PURE REQUIRES ADDITION OF ABOUT EQUAL PART OF OIL MAKING COST PER GAL. $1.25 IN 7348 PAPERS

HUMOROUS.

Overland—The sky.

A receiving teller—A gossip.

A grave danger—The resurrectionist.

THE crawfish is an expert on sidewalks.

Coming up to the scratch—The vaccinator

A little woman's fidgets are four times as big as she is.

An honest man pays up. The other kind has to pay down.

"Oh, what a snap," ejaculated the tramp when the dog bit him.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" as the tin horn said to the small boy.

Some men are dog-matic and not a few are inclined to be pug-nacious.

It is when in the scales of justice that the weigh of the transgressor is hard.

Women are wedded to fashion and they love, honor and obey it cheerfully.

Talk is cheap when you can send it through the telephone at the rate of 10 cents an hour,

Because a man has a silvery laugh it does not follow that he has a rich voice.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, but most of them contrive to kick off the covers.

"Is Brown's credit good?"

"I should say so; his best friends lend him money."

Argument is often introduced to establish falsehood. It takes few words to make truth convincing.

Every heart knoweth its own bitterness. Many a man who looks happy is wearing a shirt his wife made.

"I suppose it's all profit in the drug business?"

"All profit? Do you suppose we get fixtures and show cases for nothing."

Help a man out of a hole once and he may forget you when he is out, but he will not fail to call on you the next time he falls in.

"Do you suppose I shall ever know as much as you do, papa?"

"I hope not, my boy. But, after all you'll have to take your chances.

A young lady who was shown the bright planet Venus through the telescope, said:

"Oh, isn't it lovely? Now please show me Adonis."

Speaking of hydropathic cures, it strikes us that well water ought to be good for sick people.

"Then what reason have you for marrying.

"Really, no reason at all, only I'm in love."

A boat is a funny thing, and so polite, too. It never goes before the public without a bow.

How good a man is to his wife the first day after she has caught him doing something wrong!

Ethel—Does this picture do me justice?

Maud—It does something nobler, dear. It shows you mercy.

Husband—Six hundred dollars for that sack?

Dealer—But, sir, it's a perfect skin.

Husband—A perfect skin! Yes. I know it is. Come on Clara.

If you want to be a specialist, be rather a dentist than an aurist, for man has thirty-two teeth and only two ears.

"Were you touched at the minister's eloquence last night?" inquired Weeks "Yes," returned Wentman, gloomily, "for ten dollars."

Old Lady (in drug store to small boy) —What am I to take this medicine in, sonny?

Sonny—Take it in your mouth, mum; 'taint to be rubbed in.

"What! You venture to come here again when I kicked you out of my house three years ago!"

Book Agent—"What a magnificent memory your honor has!"

When a woman falls in love you can't make her believe all men are alike, and when she has been married ten years you can't make her believe they are not.

"Jimmie is a very unfortunate boy," said Mrs. Simpson. "He joined an athletic club, and the first time he went there he broke one of the best records they ever had."

A New Zealand chief had taken up his residence upon a piece of land, his right to which was contested.

"I have an undeniable title to the property," he observed, "as I ate the preceding owner."

Very Important

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be over estimated. The hanging weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of and specially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring of 1890 I experienced that tired, dull feeling. Dyspepsia seized me, and each morning I had vomiting spells. I was much discouraged. My physician suggested Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took and am happy to say it made me a new man, and I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, foreman Springer & Villiard's stock farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

The joy of people cured of **Dyspepsia** by Hood's Sarsaparilla is often beyond expression. To be relieved from the tortures of indigestion, heartburn, nausea, and other distressing symptoms, is sufficient cause for the grateful letters we receive. If you suffer from any trouble of dyspeptic nature, from sick headache, or that all gone, tired feeling, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have for the last two or three years, during the spring months, taken Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify my blood and I find it invaluable as a spring medicine. It seems as if I could not do without it. I would recommend it to all." MRS. DORA BENESHEK, Negaunee, Mich.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

—Try a cake of it, and be convinced.—

Common Soap fails to accomplish satisfactory results in scouring and cleaning, and necessitates a great outlay of time and labor, which more than balances any saving in cost. Practical people will find SAPOLIO the best and cheapest soap for house-cleaning and scouring.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

WHY not buy from the Largest Factory of its kind in the world, and SAVE Middlemen's or Dealers' profits.

Over 1,000 Articles sold direct to consumers, thereby saving 30 to 50 per cent.

Our New Automatic Brake on all Coaches, FREE.

Write at once for Catalogue.

Send stamps and mention goods wanted.

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THE LUBURG MANUFACTURING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dept. A 103, Nos. 321, 323 325 North 8th Street.

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PENNYROYAL * PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS---------EFFECTUAL.

FOR

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and *they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine*—

Worth a Guinea a Box.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health. For

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, &c.,

they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands. In all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally.

B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them)

Will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price 25 cts. a box. Mention this paper.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation there from unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P.O. and express address of sufferer to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Prescribed for ASTHMA, Price $1.00, by mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APR. 28.

RACKET STORE NEWS!

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1891.

Racket Store Co., Bellefonte.—

Sirs:—I took the liberty of sending you 10 pieces of Dress Goods, the cheapest and best goods for the money I ever sold. They were wholesaled yesterday at 80 cents per yard.

Respectfully,
RACKET AGENCY.

The above explains itself—the goods are on our counter today at SIXTY CENTS PER YARD.

Just in, an entirely new line of dress trimmings, beautiful goods, latest ideas, Racket prices, Spanish net and Chantilly Flouncing and Demi-flouncings. New things in China and Florentine Silks, Silkeline and Art Draperies.

The Shoe Department offers you some very special bargains, and when we say bargains we want you to expect it. 1000 pairs—regular shoe store stock, clean and new at a less price to you than we can buy them.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——"The trout that fell back was the largest I ever saw."

——The telephone line has been extended to Hublersburg.

——Parties are out seeking that fragrant flower, arbutus.

——Harry Kreamer is able to be up again after two weeks' confinement to the house.

——Mrs. Sarah Harpster has had the interior of her residence repapered and painted.

—Mrs. Vance McCormick, of Montandon, visited her parents last week in Centre Hall.

——The barefooted boy has made his appearance on our streets. It is rather early yet.

——The trees lining our streets are beginning to don their spring and summer foliage.

——It costs Clinton county $1,200 per year to keep her prisoners in the Western Penitentiary.

——Mr. and Mrs. William Meyers, on Hoffer street, are seriously ill from an attack of the grip.

——Our farmers are very busy at present with their spring work and the town is rather dull in consequence.

——Cleve Dinges is at present working up another excursion to Harriman, Tenn., leaving on the 29th inst.

——Miss Kate Reesman returned home on Friday evening last after a months' visit in Illinois with relatives.

——Simon Harper, of Harper & Kreamer, left yesterday morning for Philadelphia to lay in an immense stock of goods for the season.

—Thomas Sankey took his departure from this place on Monday evening for Osceola, Pa. Sorry to lose Tom as he was a good boy.

— The travel to the cave has begun already and many took advantage of the fine weather on Sunday to visit that interesting place.

——Mervin Arney was taken seriously ill on Wednesday morning with pneumonia. He had been a victim of the grip and had a relapse.

——The carpenters have commenced work on Harry Kreamer's new residence and the saw and hammer are making things thump hereabouts.

——Many of the citizens in the vicinity of Centre Hill are laid up with various complications, and with several it is doubtful if they will recover.

——Will Runkle has the frame of his new house at the station already up. He is pushing it and when completed will have the handsomest residence in town.

——Frank Fisher and James Condo, of Penn Hall; Wm. Musser, agent at Spring Mills, and Frank Bradford, of Paddy Mountain, were in town Monday evening.

——Bellefonte can feel proud of the fact of having the finest and cleanliest streets of any city in this section of the state. The citizens take pride in their town.

——The postoffice at Hanna was discontinued on Thursday and postmaster G. M. Marks relieved. All mail matter for that section will now be distributed from Port Matilda.

—Several large stones are lying in the middle af the street in front of the Lutheran church. They should be removed as a suit for damges might result from an accident caused by them.

——Last Saturday evening we had an old fashioned thunder gust, which gave vegetation a good start. This was the first thunder shower this spring, and reminded us of the coming of summer.

——On Monday all the ore banks of the Valentine Iron Company, started up and will work on full time. We hear the managers of the furnace will employ no foreigners but will give first preference to home laborers.—*Centre Democrat.*

——The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* says: Gilbert Beaver, son of the Ex-Governor, was in town one day last week and from here walked to New Berlin on some Sunday school mission, in which laudable work he is greatly interested,

Death of Mrs. Jacob Arney

The death of Mrs. Rachael Arney occurred on Friday morning last after an illness of only a little more than a week, from pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of la grippe. She was the wife of Jacob Arney, deceased, whose death occurred a few years ago. Her illness was not at first considered serious but being a lady well up in years the disease rapidly made advances, and on Friday morning she breathed her last, surrounded by the members of her family. Mrs. Arney was a member of the Cedtre Hall Reformed church, and was a true and consistent Christian. She was the mother of a very large family, all of whom survive her and are married. They are Rev. Arney, Dr. George Arney, Altoona; Mrs. James Herring, Altoona; Mrs. John Mullen, Renova; Mrs. C. E. Peck, Kansas; Mrs. Dasher, Kansas; Mrs. M. B. Richard, Mrs. John T. Lee, J. J. Arney, B. H. Arney, and Charles Arney, Centre Hall.

Her funeral took place on the following Sunday morning and was very largely attended. Rev. Eisenberg conducted the funeral ceremonies, interment being made in the Centre Hall cemetery. She was aged over seventy years.

Praiseworthy.

The new Presbyterian church, in this place is moving to completion. The success of the work is mainly due, we believe, to the efforts of the ladies of the congregation, who have shown praiseworthy zeal in pushing forward the completion of the edifice; they have done much to raise funds for this end. At a recent meeting Mrs. George Odenkirk volunteered to have the upholstering of the seats done at her own expense and Miss Emily Alexander, with her characteristic liberality agrees to have the lighting of the new church provided for at her own expense. Such women are a lift indeed, and when they make up their minds to pull they do it with a will, that is deserving of all praise.

Mrs. J. P. Runkle

Mrs. Runkle, the wife of Mr. John P. Runkle, died on Sunday last about noon, at her home at Centre Hill, of a complication of dropsy of the heart and asthma, after an illness of only a few days duration. She was a very old lady, being over seventy-nine years old, and was the mother of seven children, who with her aged husband, survive her. Her funeral took place on Tuesday, Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church, of which she was a member all her life, conducted the services. Interment was made at the cemetery at Tusseyville. She was the mother of Mr. Wm. Runkle, Mrs. Wm. Meyers, and Mrs. Samuel Shutt, of Centre Hall.

Arney–Shenafelt.

Mr. Frank Arney and Miss Lizzie Shenafelt were the happy couple who were joined in holy bonds of wedlock on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, at the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall. Rev. Eisenberg performed the ceremoney. Frank is one of our exemplary young men and has taken unto himself a young lady in Miss Shenafelt in whom he can justly be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Arney will reside in the future in Centre Hall, occupying the Arney homestead on East Church street, and will commence housekeeping at once. We extend to the newly wedded couple our sincerest wishes for future happiness and success thro life.

Watch For Them.

J. Witmer Wolf, of the firm of Wolf & Son, has gone to Eastern cities to select a new stock of goods for the spring and summer. His selections heretofore in dry goods, etc., have never been equaled by any in this section, but this trip he expects to far exceed his former purchases, and lay in a stock which will astonish the people. The goods will arrive the latter part of the week and speedily opened for inspection. Watch for the new goods as they will be of the very latest styles and at low prices. You will regret it if you miss this.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for your self just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00,

Death of Rev. Colburn.

Rev. N. W. Colburn, a superannuated minister of the Methodist church, died at his home at Lewisburg last week. Rev Colburn had been a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church for almost forty years, but ill health for several years past compelled his retirement from active duties.

Prolific.

Our farmer friend, Edward Kline, from near Tusseyville, has seventeen old sheep and these have thirty four lambs. Who can show up a better score?

——New clothing, new hats, new furnishing goods, everything new for the coming season is now opened and ready for your inspection at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

The Carrie C. Sankey Case.

Readers of this paper will no doubt remember the famous Carrie C. Sankey adoption case, which was before our courts and the Supreme Court of the state several years ago. It will be remembered that our courts held that Carrie C. Sankey was legally adopted by Samuel Sankey, a wealthy Californian, and as he died childless, she was therefore entitled to his large estate. The case is called to mind just now because of a contest going on in the Chicago courts. The same struggle that was witnessed here, bids fair to be seen there. Samuel Sankey's collateral heirs are trying to get control of his Chicago property. In this they are being resisted, of course, by Carrie C. Sankey. Depositions of Judge Metzger and J. L. Meredith, Esq., were taken Wednesday before W. C. Gilmore, Esq, Commissioner, which are expected to play a prominent part in the controversy at Chicago. Jno Sankey, of Mifflinburg, Pa., was present before the Commissioner also.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulleton.*

Samuel Sankey was a native of Millheim, and years ago well known in this valley.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker Catawba O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

Preachers Should Have No Less Than Five Dollars.

The Williamsport Republican believes that clergymen should insist on receiving at least five dollars as a marriage free, and thinks if men who get married are not able to pay five dollars they are not in shape for the ceremony, and the minister will not be the only person benefitted by postponing the marriage until the groom pays five dollars and has enough left to buy a meal or two. There is wisdom in this. The trouble is that many young people rush into marriage with no means at hand or in prospect for properly supporting themselves, and their married lives cannot be happy. Let the minister reject any sum less than $5 as a fee, and a reform will ensue.

Would-be Train Wreckers Arrested.

Two young Frenchmen, of Osceola, named Caesar and Charles LaForte, were seen placing obstructions on the T. & C. R. R., in the Slate Cut, near Osceola, on February 24th. They ran away when discovered. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and on Wednesday night Capt. Harry Simler arrested them while at work on the night shift at Fulton mine. They were given a hearing before Squire Sanford on Thursday, and in default of bail, were taken to Bellefonte to await trial. The evidence is very strong against them.

Stricken With Blindness

J. T. Farnsworth, of this city, was suddenly stricken with blindness Saturday night, and is in that condition yet today. Mr. Farnsworth had walked out of the back door of his residence to the hydrant for the purpose of obtaining a drink of water when the attack came upon him, and in a moment of time he was blind. It is hoped that the blindness may be only temporary and that something may be done to restore his sight again. It is a terrible affliction, and he has much sympathy.—*Lock Haven Express.*

Miners Preparing to Strike.

The miners of the Clearfield district are preparing for the general shut down which they threaten to inaugurate May 1. This section was very strong in asking for the eight hour concession on the part of the operators, and is resolved to go out unless its demands are granted. The men say they are sure of success, and are not alarmed as to the outcome should the strike take place.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. S. F. Hassenplug, of Mifflinburg, on Wednesday, 15th inst., while boiling soap had her clothing catch fire and before the flames could be extinguished, her body was terribly burned, from the effects of which she died the following Friday morning. Several persons were also severely burned about the hands from the attempts to extinguish the flames.

Strange Fatality.

David Woomer, the railroad brakeman, who was hurt at Port Matilda on Friday night, dying on Saturday morning, was the last of three brothers, all of whom were railroad men, and all of were killed inside of three months.

A Rolling Stone

Gathers no moss; neither does the dust light on the Philad. Branch's new stock of clothing for spring and summer, as customers keep it moving at figures which captivate all.

The P. P. R. Double Lines to Atlantic City.

SUPERB SUMMER SCHEDULE.

The coming summer promises to be a most notable one for sea-shore travel. Engagements already made in advance for hotel accommodations at Atlantic City and inquiries received indicate the widespread popularity of this great resort.

Never before in the history of the City-by-the-Sea have the railroad facilities been so perfect as they will be over Pennsylvania's Sea-Shore Lines. Arrangements have been perfected by which this popular route will consolidate its two railroads (the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic) between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, so as to be operated on the plan of a double track. This mode of management will greatly facilitate the handling of the enormous passenger traffic, and will present the safest and most novel system of double lines in the country.

The schedule of trains will be greatly improved over that of previous years, both in the number of trains, their equipment, and speed. A large number of trains will run on a time-table best adjusted to the needs of the public. They will be equipped with comfortable and handsome new passenger coaches and attractive parlor cars drawn by the Pennsylvania Standard hard coal burning locomotives. The majority of the trains will make the run in each direction in eighty minutes, thus reducing the time of transit to the minimum consistent with safety and good management.

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week from the register's office Bellefonte:

Martin Russnock and Boka Straks, both of Snow Shoe.

C. H. Hicklin and Rhoda S. Peters, both of Bellefonte.

Roberty Boyle, of Bradford, and Lizzie A. Murray, of Milesburg.

James Young and Jane Hefferman both of Edendale.

Albert F. Smith, of Vittsburg, and Martha J. Baughman, of Sandy Ridge.

Thos. H. Buchanan, of Bellefonte, and Elizabeth A. Symmonds, of Pleasant Gap.

Harry Campbell, of Filmore, and Ellen Hale, of Julian.

Theo. Shiling and Mrs. Mary Bland, both of Bellefonte.

J. M. Moore, of Taylor twp., and Macinda Moore of Huntingdon county.

Frank Arney and Lizzie Shinefelt both of Centre Hall.

Received One Thousand Dollars.

Mrs. Ed. Cassett, widow of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad fireman recently killed at Milesburg by the train wreckers, has been made happy by the receipt of a check for one thousand dollars, bearing the signature of S. S. Blair, superintendent, and coming from the relief fund of the railroad company.

Beware of Wild Parsnips.

Three little children died at DuBois on Friday afternoon from the effects of having eaten wild parsnips, and four others are very sick. Two of the dead children were named Weigleman—Mary, aged five, and Annie, aged seven, and the other was Floyd, a three-year-old son of J. M. Boring.

They Must Hang Now.

Heretofore, persons who wrecked a train of cars by which any person or persons were killed could only be tried for manslaughter. The Legislature has passed a law making it murder in the first degree. This is one of the most sensible things our law makers did this session.

They Kicked.

The patrons of the post office at Pleasant Gap did not approve of the change recently made in the appointment of John Griff as postmaster, and the removal of the office from Noll's store, and the office was moved back to its former location to the old management.

A Slaughter of Cows.

On Saturday evening four cows struck by the local freight train going west at Axeman were killed. They all were owned by a man living near that place, who likely will have a small claim to present to the railroad company for damages.

Sparklings.

Vegetation looks splendid and is blooming right along.

Bill Lee gave us a call, and reports grain fields looking finely across by Tusseyville.

The coming lion of the day—the dandelion.

Were Examined.

An assistant engineer of the P. R. R. passed over the road last week testing the efficiency of their employes as regards eye-sight and hearing. This examination is annually held, the public safety being greatly increased thereby, and less liability to accidents.

——Farmers wanting implements standard wagons, or seeds, read the ad. of McCalmont & Co., in REPORTER.

— Give Lewins, Bellefonte, your order for spring and summer clothing and you will not regret it. Low prices and no shoddy.

——For rent, a small farm near Centre Hill, Potter township. Call on J. C. Boal, Centre Hall.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Thomas Yearick is visiting her aged mother at New Berlin.

Henry High, who lived years ago in this town, with Samuel Bright, deceased, is visiting here for a week. Henry is no longer a boy.

Daniel Hosterman and William Weaver are the new butchers now working for F. J. Weaver and they expect to sell many tons of meat this season.

Tommy Frank, the new landlord, is doing a rustling business. Tommy knows just how to entertain his guests.

The child of John Wagner's, who had an eye removed some weeks ago, died last week, after much suffering.

Ed. Mingle has moved to his mother since his father's death, and his mother will board with him but occupy her own rooms.

Miss Mollie Musser is home from Indiana State normal, suffering from an attack of La Grippe.

Jim Holloway bought the old Gottwold square, north of the Reformed cemetery for $250.

Mr. John Bollinger has quit distilling birch oil, at Inglesly, and will probably go to Washington, where he has a cousin, Warren Bollinger living.

Miss Katie Musser has gone to Williamsport to learn short hand and expects to be away about three months.

Miss Katie Bollinger, who taught our primary school last winter, is now in Chester county attending the normal school there.

Miss Anna Dutweiler is suffering with some affection of the stomach and has been at times quite sick for several weeks.

Spring Mills.

Mr. Charles Musser and sister, of Aaronsburg, spent last Sunday with their brother in this place.

Miss Beckie Heckman and Miss Mame Henderson, of Buffalo Run, are attending school at this place.

Prof. Neff's select school is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Elmer Pick, of Watsontown, formerly of this place, spent a few days here last week with his friends.

Miss Annie Krape goes to Coburn this week to sew with Mrs. Gartoff.

A Glorious Record.

Since the introduction of the Famous Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure in this vicinity, the death rate from Consumption has decreased wonderfully; it never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 cents. Try it. Trial size bottle free,

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has done more to relieve the suffering of mankind than all other medicines; it cures all Stomach and Liver troubles. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

An Offer.

If you want a good illustrated agricultural paper, you can have *American Farmer*, free one year, by sending us a new name for the REPORTER for six months, with 75 cents cash. Or for one new name, 1 year to REPORTER and $1.50, we will give two copies of the *American Farmer* 1 year free, on for yourself and one for the new subscriber.

Report soon, as this liveral offer is good only for a short time. tf

——No shelf worn stock is thrust upon customers at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His large trade enables him to constantly keep new goods, and always of the latest styles and at very moderate prices, as all customers admit.

——Good shoes, at very low prices can be found at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and a very large assortment to select from. He handles no shoddy goods and full return guaranteed.

A Kind Friend.

Is what they call that Famous Remedy: Red Flag Oil, it quickly cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cuts bruises, Burns, Sores and all pain. It is good for man or beast.

No other medicine has won for itself such confidence as Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator. It is the best combination for the cure of all Kidney and Liver Complaints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

DIED.

McDOWELL.—In Reedsville, April 8, 1891, Mrs. Mary B. McDowell, widow of John McDowell, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

A Bad Cold Neglected

often means a Pneumonia, Bronchitis or Consumption. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC NO. SEVEN is always safe, efficient and reliable. Sold everywhere.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Enemy In Ambush.

Every one knows that at this season of the year disease lies in ambush, ever ready to pounce and prey upon the weak. And any fairminded physician will tell you that the only safeguard lies in keeping the system thoroughly keyed up by the use (not abuse) of a reliable stimulant. Hundreds of tonics are advertised for this purpose, but experience shows that a pure rye whiskey is the only one to be depended upon. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" brands are sold under a sworn guarantee of absolute purity; an affidavit accompanies each bottle. "Silver Age" sells for $1.50 and "duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. The difference in age makes the difference in price—both brands are warranted to be unadulterated.

You can get Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt from Mr. Klein at $1.00. His stock of wines, brandies, gins, etc., is acknowledged to be the largest and choicest in the state. Goods shipped to all parts of the U. S. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper. MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Alleghany, Pa.

We pay Salary

and expenses to LIVE AGENTS men or women. No drones wanted. Work steady year round and cash weekly. Good pay for part time. Fine outfit free. Experience not needed. Send references and stamp at once. J. EUGENE WHITNEY, Rochester, N. Y.

This firm is perfectly responsible. 1 dec 6m

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guarnteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fonrth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 12½ o'clock, p. m.. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE, Secretary.

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FOR RENT.—5 DESIRABLE ROOMS, SUITable for a small family. Inquire of HARRY DINGES, Centre Hall.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

White wheat	98
Red wheat	1 00
Rye	70
Corn, ears	70
Corn, shelled	74
Oats	52
Barley	60

Produce at Stores.

Butter	20
Eggs	14
Lard	7
Shoulders	7
Ham	11
Tallow	4
Potatoes	100

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, with other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply or address,

W. W. HORNER, Centre Hall.

Lutheran Fancy Bazaar. Adv

The Bazaar.

The first month's work of the Lutheran Bazaar closed with an excellent report. Now, let the friends of the Lutheran congregation go to work, and make a big apron report for April. Five hundred aprons are wanted, and the work should not be delayed. Make your report of finished work to the Treasurer at any time, do not wait for the close of the month. Let the goods come.

Lutheran Fancy Bazaar. Adv.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

26mar 1 y

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the account of Samuel Ard, assignee of George Vonada, Jr., in trust and for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday the 28th day of April, A. D. 1891, the same will be confirmed.

Bellefonte, Pa. } L. A. SCHAEFFER,
March 24, 1891. } Pr. thonotary.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James A. Lingle, dec'd, of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. C BOAL, Administrator.

26 mar 6t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Honorable A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 50th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Honorable Thomas M. Riley and Honorable Daniel Rhoads, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1891, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, 1891, and to continue two weeks, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, day of April with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1891, and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

Opening

Saturday, April 11, and Monday, April 13, of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Lace Curtins, Etc.

Our general line of Fancy Goods--our stock was never as complete as now and at lower prices than ever.

3000 yards of Dress Ginghams at 10c--every yard worth from 12½ to 15c; 50 Japanese Tea Kettles at 14c; thousands of yards of Lancaster Gingham at 8c.

We extend a general invitation to everybody on the above dates. Show us by your presence your appreciation of our efforts to give Bellefonte an out-and-out city store. Remember the dates--Saturday, April 11, and Monday, April 13, opening days--we will show you what a trip to New York City means. Piles of new Dress Goods and Coatings at very low prices. Two specialties in 1½ yd. wide Dress Cloth in gray and brown checks at 60c a yd.--5 yds. for a fine dress. Think of it, $3 for a fine dress. Large Plaids --two styles in large handsome Plaids at 85c. Imitation of Foreign high-class novelties at $2.50 a yd. We can recommend ours in every way.

Little Sara Bernhardt Stools. We expect our line of Screens by that time. An India Linen Hat in pink, blue, white and black at 25c.--biggest bargain you ever saw.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.